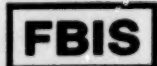


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3 April 1985

USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS



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3 April 1985

USSR REPORT

MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

ARMED FORCES

| | |
|---|----|
| Shchurevich on Discipline, Junior Commanders, Sergeants (G. Shchurevich; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 29 Jan 85) | 1 |
| CC, Supreme Soviet Decree on Ustinov Commemorations (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK, No 3, 16 Jan 85) | 6 |
| MSU Kulikov on 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory (MSU Kulikov; AGITATOR, No 1, Jan 85) | 8 |
| Review: Collective Volume on Military Law (G. Zagorskiy; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 29 Jan 85) | 15 |
| Editorial: Significance of Military Commissariats (PRAVDA, 3 Feb 85) | 17 |
| Editorial: Key Role of March Training Under Any Conditions (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 31 Jan 85) | 20 |
| Training for Search-Rescue Teams (V. Shirokov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 30 Jan 85) | 23 |
| 1984 Contents, AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA (AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA, No 24, Dec 84) | 26 |
| Letters to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editor, Responses (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, various dates) | 33 |
| Nautical Chart Preparation Discussed, by V. Yeliseyev Commander Fights Ship's Passivity, by A. Tatarinov Railroad Car Utilization Improved Editors' Mail Surveyed Driver's License Rescinding Discussed | |

Reserve Assemblies Criticized, by A. Gegal'chiy
Maintenance Inefficiencies Condemned, by A. Troitskiy
Construction Organization's Criticism Discussed

GROUND FORCES

| | |
|---|----|
| Senior Lt Praised for Initiative in Mine-Laying Operation (V. Lavrenyuk; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 18 Jan 85) | 44 |
|---|----|

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

| | |
|--|----|
| Lt Col Gusev on Improving Pilot Qualifications (V. Gusev; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 12 Jan 85) | 46 |
|--|----|

NAVAL FORCES

| | |
|--|----|
| Cruiser Kirov Receives Award (O. Moskovskiy; VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA, 22 Feb 85) | 49 |
| Obituary: Vice Admiral V. Kh. Saakyan (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 26 Dec 84) | 51 |

SPECIAL TROOPS

| | |
|--|----|
| Construction Drafting Organization Fulfills 1984 Plan (Editorial; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 12 Jan 85) | 52 |
| Pipe-Laying Unit Repairs Water Supply System (V. Klimenko; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 18 Jan 85) | 54 |

CIVIL DEFENSE

| | |
|--|----|
| Editorial: DOSAAF Called Upon To Improve CD Measures (SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 13 Jan 85) | 55 |
|--|----|

DOSAAF

| | |
|---|----|
| Lithuanian Deputy Chief Reviews Current Activities (R. Eynoris Interview; SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 10 Feb 85) | 58 |
| New Norms for GTO Complex (V. Marushchak; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 30 Jan 85) | 61 |
| Briefs New Lithuanian DOSAAF Chairman | 64 |

MILITARY HISTORY

| | |
|---|----|
| Generals Yushchuk, Antonov, Machin on Vistula-Oder Operation (I. Yushchuk, et al. Interview; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 12 Jan 85) | 65 |
|---|----|

ARMED FORCES

SHCHUREVICH ON DISCIPLINE, JUNIOR COMMANDERS, SERGEANTS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen G. Shchurevich: "Discipline--the Basis of Combat Readiness--Begins in the Squad"]

[Text] In the Nth Guards Tank Division certain work experience of commanders, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations has been accumulated in ensuring high military discipline and firm prescribed order. Today Guards Major General Georgiy Alekseyevich Shchurevich tells about one of the important directions in this work.

With the article by Guards Major General G. Shchurevich KRASNAYA ZVEZDA opens up a new column--"Discipline--the Basis of Combat Readiness."

A meeting with the commander of a tank company, Captain S. Derepko, is recalled. It took place during the days when, as it seemed to me, it was especially difficult for the subunit commander. His deputy commander for political affairs was on regular leave. Experienced platoon leaders left the company for promotions. They were replaced by graduates of military schools who were going through the difficult stage of command development.

"Is it difficult?" I asked the question straight away. Captain Derepko answered just as directly:

"It is not easy, of course. But I will not exaggerate the difficulties. There are well-trained sergeants in the company. I can rely on many of them in everything."

The company commander's words sounded ponderably. The subunit bears the title of excellent. There have been no serious violations of military discipline in it for a long time. And if you look for the reason for the stability of successes, you cannot fail to notice the company commander's ability to organize work with the noncommissioned officers correctly and to teach this skill to the platoon leaders.

I often had the occasion to hear from Armed Forces veterans and participants in the Great Patriotic War eulogies about the junior commanders of the 1940's and

1950's--people who had a profound realization of their responsibility, competent, willful, politically mature, and placing the interests of service above everything. They were a firm support for the officer personnel. Life convinces us that today's sergeants, if we work with them thoughtfully, painstakingly, and with perspective, are capable of accomplishing their tasks just as well and reliably. All the more since their educational level has risen noticeably--many of the sergeants have not only a secondary, but also a higher education, and their understanding of their duty is just as keen as was their predecessors'.

In the company commanded by Captain Derepko, the best impression is left by Sergeants M. Nikitin, A. Panin, and Ye. Los'. Clearly, they did not become immediately what you see today. And there were difficulties in their development and strengthening. But thanks to the officers' purposeful work with them, the sergeants completely disclosed their abilities and acquired experience and self-confidence.

You talk in the company with the sergeants, and any of them will tell you much that is interesting about his style of work and about what he learned from the officers. You become convinced: no one can know better than the sergeant, the immediate commander, the strong and weak aspects of each of the subordinates and can foresee and predict their behavior. And this conclusion should not be considered offensive for the officers: they delve less into details, they say. This is not the point. The sergeant lives a common life with the subordinates, warmly shares the barracks with them, sleeps alongside them, and eats at the same table. Finally, he and the soldiers are of the same age and possess approximately the same life's experience, which always gives rise to the special confidentiality of relations. The sergeant is able to forestall many violations of military discipline because he is the first to sense where they are ripening. Not alone, clearly, although both his word and his personal position mean much for the soldier, but with the assistance of the officers and party and Komsomol organizations. One thing is clear: the common front of the struggle for firm military discipline and prescribed order is unthinkable without the junior commanders who are responsible for the state of the squads, crews, and sections.

And if the voices of the sergeants are not heard in some subunit, one should not hurry to blame the sergeants themselves for this. Most often the essence is in the weakness of training and indoctrinational work with the junior commanders.

Not so long ago. Guards Sergeant V. Strushchenko committed a serious misdemeanor in one of the motorized rifle subunits. He crudely belittled the dignity of a subordinate. In the course of the official investigation it was learned: formerly this sergeant was in good standing and, not without reason, was distinguished by high personal responsibility and was not only demanding but also tactful and fair in his relations with subordinates. How can the change in the style of his commander's activity be explained? How can the misdemeanor which deprived the young man of the right to command and lead others be explained? Difficult questions. His personal guilt is undoubted. But this is the result of a change in the general atmosphere in the subunit.

The commander was replaced in the company. Instead of the former one--Guards Captain A. Chotbayev, who devoted great attention to the training and indoctrination of the sergeants, a new one arrived--Guards Senior Lieutenant A.

Vdovichenko. The junior commanders immediately sensed: the view of their role in the life of the subunit had changed sharply. In essence, Guards Senior Lieutenant Vdovichenko did not single out the sergeants among the soldiers and believed that all tasks should be accomplished by the efforts of the officers alone. A curious feature: in investigating the misdemeanor of Guards Sergeant Strushchenko, we looked through all the service cards in the company and saw a tell-tale watershed--when the subunit was commanded by Guards Captain Chotbayev the sergeants actively encouraged the subordinates and imposed punishment for misdemeanors; with Guards Senior Lieutenant Vdovichenko their disciplinary practice came to naught--not a single entry. The young company commander did not even notice this. Mutual relations in the collective became nervous and the number of "dressing downs" for various kinds of misdemeanors increased. Strushchenko committed a serious violation in just such an atmosphere.

I always have a critical attitude toward reproaches directed to junior commanders of the following type: "Those are not sergeants, not those." The question should be posed differently: have all the officers mastered and absorbed the very rich experience in the training and indoctrination of commanders of squads, crews, and sections which was accumulated over long years in the Armed Forces, do they use it skillfully? On the whole, do they occupy a correct position in regard to the noncommissioned officers?

In the 1940's and 1950's the officer corps was rich with frontline veterans. They knew the true role of the sergeant in a combat situation and wanted to see just such sergeants in the platoons, companies and batteries, and they undertook their indoctrination seriously. And today the officers who are continuing this tradition such as Captain Derepko mentioned above are achieving much.

But there are many officers who believe the path to firm military discipline and strong prescribed order through the training and indoctrination of the sergeants and the strengthening of their authority and role as almost roundabout. They say that it is much simpler to accomplish everything through the officers. A schedule of so-called "responsible" duty officers was prepared, it was seen that one of the platoon leaders is always in the barracks--and all problems are removed. But were they removed?

The regulations require the commander to adopt all measures to ensure order and organization in the subunit entrusted to him. And if the necessity arises periodically for an officer to be in the barracks, to help the sergeants or to strengthen the daily detail and consolidate prescribed order in the life of the company or battery, then what vacillation can there be here? But the designation of "those responsible" never replaced and cannot replace what is prescribed for the responsible individual and daily detail by the regulations. The young officer, if unplanned, contrived duties are placed on his shoulders in addition to those which are planned, is unable to prepare well for lessons and loses sharpness of perception simply due to fatigue. Officer guardianship undermines the authority of the sergeants, belittles the role of the daily detail and, most important--does not provide the desired results. Effective measures only supplement painstaking indoctrinational and organizational work which is consistently combined for nature and for content.

The level of discipline in the units and subunits of the large unit is not the same. If the number of coarse violations for the division last year was cut in

half, then Guards Lieutenant Colonel A. Komarov, Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Davydov, and Majors N. Rybin and P. Nesterov deserve a commendation for this. In the subunits which they command the sergeants are also equal to the occasion. Their discipline is based on firm order in the lower element and the solidarity of the squads and crews. But the statistics also give different directions. A noticeable reduction in the number of violations did not occur in the subunits commanded by Guards Lieutenant Colonels V. Grudtsin and V. Tseplyayev. By the way, it is precisely in these subunits that many more "responsible" officers are appointed than in others. There are "responsible" officers, and genuine party responsibility of individual officials and real businesslike efficiency and consistency in work are missing.

The division staff and political department are devoting fixed attention to the problems on which the position of the noncommissioned officers in the subunits and their role in the training and indoctrination of the personnel and the strengthening of organization and discipline depend. The tasks of improving the methodological training of junior commanders was also accomplished quite well here formerly. They confidently conduct lessons in drill and physical training and direct training sessions of subordinates in their specialties. Subjects in the sergeants' command training were worked out in a lower-quality manner. But you see, the authority of the sergeant in the eyes of the subordinates is also determined by the fact that he is the most able and skillful one in the squad. He knows the equipment, and he reads a map, and he understands tactics. In this training year we are also looking for time for purely command lessons with the sergeants.

Sergeants' service conferences are conducted regularly in the majority of the division's subunits. Namely conferences in the course of which each one may speak about what is bothering him. So-called sergeants' days devoted to the exchange of leading experience are justifying themselves. Each month the best squad leader is determined from the results of socialist competition. The ceremony of honoring him has been established. They are commended for the squad's successes and for skillful command.

The large unit's political department has established the strict monitoring of the quality of political lessons with the noncommissioned officers. The role of these lessons in the molding of a mature, responsible junior commander is extremely great. Meanwhile, the lesson leaders--the company commanders--do not always prepare for them seriously with the press of daily petty matters and at times are unable organically to tie questions of theory with the subunit's life and practice.

In the course of common political days the leader personnel of the division and regiments meet separately with the sergeant audience to discuss the most acute and urgent problems. An atmosphere of confidence usually reigns at question and answer soirees which are conducted regularly with the sergeants. In the large unit there is not one elective party or Komsomol organ whose composition would not include sergeants, representatives of the most numerous category of commanders which is closest to the soldier mass.

And nevertheless, I cannot say that there are no unused reserves in the matter of the development of junior commanders and their training and indoctrination.

There are also many of them. To find them and realize them creatively means raising even higher the combat readiness of the subunits and units, the basis of which always was iron military discipline and firm order as prescribed by the regulations.

6367

CSO: 1801/148

ARMED FORCES

CC, SUPREME SOVIET DECREE ON USTINOV COMMEMORATIONS

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK in Russian No 3 (2285) 16 Jan 85 p 28

[Decree of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR Council of Ministers, issued 27 December 1984: "On Perpetuating the Memory of D. F. Ustinov"]

[Text] Considering the accomplishments of D. F. Ustinov, a prominent Communist Party figure and Soviet statesman, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR Minister of Defense, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of the Soviet Union and Twice Hero of Socialist Labor, for the purpose of perpetuating his memory the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers resolve:

1. To change the name of the city of Izhevsk, Udmurt ASSR, to Ustinov;
2. To name after Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov:

the Ulyanovsk Aviation Industrial Complex of the Ministry of the Aviation Industry;

the Leningrad Mechanical Institute of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education.

3. To commission the Moscow Gorispolkom, the Leningrad Gorispolkom and the Kuybyshev Oblispolkom to resolve the matter of naming one of the streets in the cities of Moscow, Leningrad and Kuybyshev, respectively, after Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov.

4. To Erect memorial plaques on the Ministry of Defense building, where D. F. Ustinov worked, and on house No 15 on Stanislavskiy Street in Moscow, where he lived.

5. To establish five scholarships in the name of D. F. Ustinov at higher military establishments of the USSR Armed Forces and three scholarships each at the Leningrad Mechanical Institute and the Moscow Higher Technical Institute imeni Bauman at 75 rubles each.

CPSU Central Committee Secretary,
Chairman of the Presidium of the
USSR Supreme Soviet

K. Chernenko

12567

CSO: 1801/144

Chairman of the USSR Council
of Ministers

N. Tikhonov

3 April 1985

ARMED FORCES

MSU KULIKOV ON 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT VICTORY

Moscow AGITATOR in Russian No 1, Jan 85 (signed to press 17 Dec 84) pp 21-24

[Article by MSU Kulikov, first deputy minister of defense, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact Nations: "The Main Front of the Second World War"]

[Text] The workers of our country celebrate the traditional holiday Soviet Army and Navy Day on the eve of the glorious 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. Inflicting a crushing defeat on the enemy, the Soviet people and their armed forces defended the freedom and independence of the Motherland and protected the cause of October. They made a decisive contribution to liberating the peoples of Europe from the fascist bondage and to saving world civilization.

The Leninist Communist Party was an inspiration and organizer of the Soviet people's victory. By its many-sided activities it ensured the solid unity of political, state and military leadership, the army and the people, the front and the rear.

Our army today, as always, is strong not only because of modern equipment and good training, but also its ideological steadfastness. It comprises the basis of the defensive potential which, in the words of comrade K. U. Chernenko, "is not only the guarantor of the creative labor of the Soviet people, but also the guarantor of universal peace on earth.

To remember the past and to know it--this is the moral duty of patriots. Each agitator's talk about the glorious traditions of defending the Fatherland and about loyalty to the Motherland must help young people to master military skills, learn vigilance and form a conviction in the rightness and invincibility of socialism.

The date 9 May 1945 will forever be gratefully remembered by mankind. The day before in Berlin, the capital of the defeated fascist reich, the unconditional surrender of Hitler's Germany was accepted by representatives of the Supreme Command of the Soviet Armed Forces and the Supreme High Command of the Allied Forces. The enemy was defeated, and the peoples of the world were rid of the threat of fascist enslavement. Nearly four decades have passed since then, however, the importance of the victory gained and the greatness of the feats of the Soviet people, who played a decisive role in defeating fascist Germany and later militaristic Japan, not only are not diminishing but are becoming increasingly distinct and greater in scope.

The Second World War--the most brutal and bloodiest of all wars ever experienced by mankind--was prepared by the forces of international imperialism and unleashed by Hitler's Germany, fascist Italy and imperialist Japan. It lasted 6 long years. Sixty-one states participated in it. Military operations were conducted on the territory of 40 countries of Europe, Asia and Africa, and 110 million men were called to arms. During the war more than 50 million people perished.

For the Soviet Union, the war, which began on 22 July 1941 with a treacherous attack by fascist Germany, was a just and liberation war. From the very first it became the Great Patriotic War, the most important part of the Second World War, and the Soviet-German front was its main front.

The enemy sent huge forces against our country--190 divisions (including 153 German divisions of the 217 in the Wehrmacht), 5.5 million soldiers and officers, 47,200 guns and mortars, about 4,300 tanks and assault guns and nearly 5,000 aircraft. The German-fascist units were fully manned, possessed high mobility, had the experience of 2 years of military operations in the West and were well-trained. Sending a large part of its armed forces against the USSR, Hitler's leadership was able not to worry about its rear area, and combat operations in other theaters--in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, Africa and Asia--were limited in nature.

The entire burden of the war fell on the Soviet state, which was forced actually one on one to engage in severe battle with the powerful Hitler war machine which controlled the resources of nearly all of Europe.

In the course of fierce battles with superior forces of the fascist invaders during July-September 1941, the Soviet Army foiled the plans of Hitler's leadership for a triumphal procession over Soviet land. Severe losses were inflicted on the enemy. By 30 September they had exceeded 552,000 men. This was 16.7 percent of the initial strength of the Wehrmacht ground forces. There were 1,603 enemy aircraft destroyed and 1,028 damaged.

The historical battle near Moscow was a decisive event in the first year of the Great Patriotic War. It shattered the myth about the invincibility of the German-fascist army, which suffered its first major defeat in the Second World War on the battlefields near Moscow. The Soviet Army routed the most powerful groupings of the Wehrmacht threatening the capital.

The German-fascist army managed to avoid disaster only as a result of the additional transfer from Western Europe of 39 divisions and 6 brigades, as well as 800,000 draft reinforcements. The enemy had the capability to maneuver freely with its reserves since, besides the Soviet-German front, combat operations were being conducted only in North Africa, where a limited grouping of German-fascist forces (seven Italian and three German divisions) were opposing six brigades of the British Eighth Army.

Despite the formation of an anti-Hitler coalition and solemn assurances to assist the Soviet country against the common enemy, the governments of Great Britain and the US, pursuing imperialist interests, sought to drag out the war in order to weaken the USSR and make it dependent on the West. That is also why in 1942 main attention of the Allied powers was given to the secondary theaters--the Near East, Middle East and North Africa.

In 1942 the main efforts of the German-fascist leadership were once again concentrated on the Soviet-German front. It was precisely here that the enemy continued to concentrate its reserves, taking advantage of the absence of a second front in Europe. By 1 May it had 217 divisions (including 178 German divisions) and 20 brigades here. Once again the Soviet Armed Forces had to wage a hard and stubborn struggle alone against the main forces of the German-fascist army.

Intensive battles unfolded in the spring and summer of 1942 for Sevastopol on the Kerch Peninsula and in the area of Kharkov. At the same time, battles were being conducted near Leningrad and in the area of Demyansk (the Northwestern front). A major event of the summer and fall of 1942 was the fierce fight with a grouping of fascist forces that had broken through at the southern wing of the Soviet-German front. It developed into one of the decisive battles of the Second World War--the Stalingrad Battle and also, directly related to it, the battle for the Caucasus.

In bloody defensive battles lasting 4 months, Soviet troops overwhelmed the offensive might of the enemy and held Stalingrad--an important strategic military-industrial and transportation center.

Defending the Caucasus, the Soviet troops did not permit the enemy to break through to Baku, the Transcaucasus and the Black Sea coast and forced him to go over to the defensive. During 5 months of persistent battles the enemy lost more than 100,000 men here.

Having repelled the onslaught and robbed the vitality of the fascist hordes that had burst through to the Volga and Caucasus, the Soviet troops went over to a counter-offensive, in the course of which they surrounded and completely destroyed the most powerful grouping of fascist forces near Stalingrad. Irreparable damage was inflicted on the enemy. His losses from 19 November 1942 through 2 February 1943 were more than 800,000 men, up to 2,000 tanks and assault guns, more than 10,000 guns and mortars, about 3,000 combat and transport aircraft and more than 70,000 motor vehicles. During the 200-day Stalingrad Battle, the enemy lost one-fourth of the numerical strength of its forces then operating at the Soviet-German front. Germany had never experience the loss of such a number of its forces. As a result of the defeat

of a major strategic enemy grouping, the military and international situation abruptly changed in favor of the anti-Hitler coalition. The Stalingrad Battle contributed decisively to achieving a radical turning point in the Great Patriotic War and the entire Second World War on the whole. Assessing Soviet Army's contribution in the fight against the fascist aggressor, U.S. President F. Roosevelt noted in May 1942: "From the standpoint of grand strategy...it is difficult to get away from the obvious fact that the Russian armies are destroying more enemy soldiers and weapons than all the rest of the 25 states of the United Nations combined."

The defeat of the German-fascist army at Stalingrad evoked an ecstatic reaction from the West. As was pointed out in a document sent to Stalingrad by the same F. Roosevelt, "...the glorious victory has stopped the wave of invasion and has become a turning point in the wary of the Allied nations against the forces of aggression." British Prime Minister W. Churchill called this victory marvelous.

Having seized the initiative, in the winter of 1943 the Soviet Armed Forces unfurled a broad offensive, successfully inflicting new strikes on the enemy. A massive expulsion of the fascist invaders from the Soviet land began.

Taking advantage of the favorable situation which had developed as a result of the successful actions of the Soviet Army, in the fall of 1942 the Anglo-American command stepped up its operations in North Africa. In the course of a two-week battle, the British Eighth Army defeated a grouping of Italian and German forces near El Alamein. At the same time, the Americans and British landed on the northwestern coast of Africa.

Certain unscrupulous bourgeois historians are trying to prove that the victory at El Alamein was almost the "turning point" in the Second World War. The fallacy of such an assertion is obvious. The fate of the war was not decided there, but at the walls of Stalingrad and in the fierce battles in other sectors of the Soviet-German front, where the assault groupings of the fascist bloc were defeated. This is apparent if one just compares the losses suffered by the enemy.

At El Alamein the Italian and German forces lost 55,000 soldiers and officers, 320 tanks and about 1,000 guns. During the Stalingrad Battle the enemy lost 1.5 million killed, wounded and missing in action. The Wehrmacht was deprived of 32 divisions and 3 brigades, and 16 of its divisions were severely defeated. For comparison, let us say that all the fascist forces then in North Africa totalled 14 divisions and 1 brigade, 12 divisions of which (including 8 Italian) participated in the battle at El Alamein.

The West often tries to play down the importance of another decisive event of the Second World War as well--the Battle of Kursk. Here, in the summer of 1943 Soviet troops thwarted the enemy's last attempt to change the course of the war in its favor by means of a powerful offensive.

In the battle at Kursk Bulge and in huge battles on the left bank of the Ukraine and Dnieper, a fundamental change was concluded in the Great Patriotic War and the entire Second World War.

Of course, the operations of the Anglo-American forces in North Africa and Italy had a definite influence on the development of events of the Second World War during that period, but they diverted only up to seven percent of the Wehrmacht forces. The main forces of the fascist bloc, as before, were located at the Soviet-German front. From 7 November 1942 through December 1943, they included an average of 200 German-fascist divisions, which were the best and most completely manned. In addition, there were many troops of the German allies. In late 1943 they numbered 38 divisions and 11 brigades.

In an intense struggle against the main grouping of enemy troops in 1943, between 425 and 489 Soviet divisions participated; in all the other theaters of the Second World War, 19-24 British divisions and 15-22 U.S. divisions conducted combat operations. Accordingly, the damage inflicted on the fascist bloc by the Anglo-American forces was not great.

The Soviet Army scored outstanding victories in 1944, as a result of which the territory of the Soviet Union was completely liberated and the liberation of Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Balkan Peninsula (Romania and Bulgaria) from the fascist yoke began. The Soviet Army entered the land of enslaved Europe as a liberator army.

These successes of the Soviet troops ensured favorable conditions for the 6 June 1944 landing of Anglo-American forces at Normandy, which marked the beginning of a second front in Europe.

Unquestionably, this landing and the subsequent Allied offensive in France worsened fascist Germany's situation and forced it to conduct a war on two fronts from then on. However, by the time the second front was opened, the turning point in the war had already occurred as a result of the heroic feat accomplished by the Soviet people and their Armed Forces. The initiative was going over to the Soviet Army, and the fascist bloc was experiencing a deep crisis.

In the concluding stage of the Second World War, the most important events also occurred at the Soviet-German front. The battles here were extremely fierce in nature and characterized by an incomparably larger scope and intensity than the combat operations of the Western Allies. The main forces of the Wehrmacht and its best and most combat-capable units participated in them. Making its final attempts to stop the Soviet Army, the German command continually reinforced these troops with units taken from the western front and by transferring new reserves here. Thus, from January 1945 to the end of the war, 42 infantry, 6 tank and 4 motorized divisions, 1 cavalry division as well as 5 multipurpose brigades were transferred to the Soviet-German front.

As a result of the Soviet Army's huge offensive carried out simultaneously over the entire Soviet-German front, the enemy's largest groupings were defeated and important economic and political centers of Germany were occupied. The Berlin Operation was the final act of the Second World War. During the combat operations Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and part of Austria were liberated.

In the course of the victorious offensive of the Soviet Army, 98 divisions were destroyed, 56 enemy divisions taken prisoner, and 93 divisions laid down their arms in connection with the surrender of the fascist leadership.

Thus, according to all indications, the Soviet German front was the main front during the entire war. Here, in the course of battles unprecedented in scope and intensity, 607 divisions of the Wehrmacht and Germany's satellites were defeated and three-fourths of the enemy's basic military equipment destroyed-- tanks, aircraft and artillery guns. The armed forces of the Western Allies defeated and took prisoner only 178 divisions in North Africa, Italy and Western Europe, most of them during the final months of the war.

The Wehrmacht's personnel losses at the Soviet-German front were 4 times its total losses in the Mediterranean and Western European theaters, and in the number killed and wounded--6 times. In the war against the USSR, Hitler's Germany lost 10 million men out of the 13.6 million killed, wounded or taken prisoner during all of World War II.

The Soviet Union's entry into the war against militaristic Japan had decisive importance in achieving victory in the Far East and in ending the Second World War. The defeat of the million-strong Kwangtung Army, the nucleus of the Japanese ground forces, led to the rapid surrender of Japan.

The Soviet Union's predominant contribution to the cause of the overall victory over the enemy was noted more than once in its own time by many Western politicians and statesmen. Well-known, for example, is Churchill's statement made in 1944 that "it was namely the Russian Army that made the German war machine regret the day it was born." De Gaulle said: "The French know that it namely Soviet Russia played the principal role in their liberation."

However, modern bourgeois propagandists, striving to hide from the peoples of their countries the truth about the heroic struggle of the Soviet people, keep quiet about the USSR's decisive role in the victorious conclusion of the Second World War.

Through the efforts of the falsifiers of history, the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people, during which they defended not only their own freedom and independence, but also shielded Great Britain, the US and other countries from a deadly danger, has become an "unknown war" for many people of the postwar generation in the West. As the prominent lawyer and columnist A. Ryan recently wrote in THE NEW YORK TIMES, "the Hitlerites suffered three-fourths of their losses on the Eastern front. At the same time, Americans heard almost nothing about the battles of Moscow, Stalingrad, Leningrad and Kursk and do not know that the war took the lives of 20 million Soviet people."

But no one can kill the memory of our victory in that war; the lessons of war have permanent importance. Its primary lesson, indicated in the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the 40th Anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945", is that one must fight against war before it starts. This is especially important now with the growing military

threat to socialism and peace on the part of the US and its allies of the aggressive NATO bloc.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state, together with the fraternal socialist countries, are doing everything possible to uphold peace, prevent a nuclear catastrophe and not allow the military-strategic balance of forces achieved to be broken. They demonstrate constant concern for strengthening the defensive might of the Warsaw Pact member-states and increasing the combat readiness of armies and navies in order to be always on guard and so that an enemy cannot take us by surprise. "The party Central Committee and the Soviet government," comrade K. U. Chernenko said, "understand their highest responsibility to the people. June of 1941 will not be repeated! Immediate retribution will overtake any aggressor. Let this be known to everyone--both our friends and our foes."

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12567

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ARMED FORCES

REVIEW: COLLECTIVE VOLUME ON MILITARY LAW

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jan 85 p 2

[Review by Col Justice G. Zagorskiy, candidate of juridical sciences and docent, of book "Voyennoye pravo. Uchebnik dlya voyennykh akademiy" [Military Law. A Textbook for Military Academies] under the editorship of A. G. Gornyy, Voenizdat, 1984, 334 pages, price 1 ruble 10 kopecks]

[Text] In recent years the Military Publishing House has published a number of interesting books on the legal subject. The publication of the first textbook, "Voyennoye pravo" [Military Law], for military academies has become an important and necessary continuation of this work.

In truth, it is in general a new book which will acquaint the readers with the entire complex of military-legal questions which are solved by command personnel in their daily activity. And if we consider that the textbook's author collective represents the most authoritative military lawyers and the book was published under the editorship of the chief military prosecutor, Colonel General of Justice A. Gornyy, then one can speak not only of its cognitive significance, but also of its scientific and establishing significance for an understanding of the place and role of law in the work of the commander and the chief.

Special chapters of the book are devoted to the Marxist-Leninist teaching on law, the constitutional bases for the defense of the socialist fatherland, and the essence of Soviet military law. In particular, the thesis of military law as a combined branch of the single Soviet legal system is examined extremely thoroughly. Unquestionably this will help the readers to have a deeper understanding of the law's social role in the Armed Forces and the specific tasks of commanders and chiefs in the implementation of their authority without fail on the basis of and within the framework of the Soviet constitution and laws, military regulations, and other normative acts.

In analyzing the legislation in effect, the textbook's authors deal with questions of manning the Armed Forces, the legal status of Soviet servicemen, and the procedure for their performance of military service. They devote deservedly much attention to the material support of service, the legal bases of troop and financial administration of the unit, and the organization of the monitoring of this work's correct conduct.

It can be said that the entire book is directed toward rendering commanders and other officials practical assistance in ensuring an environment of socialist legality and firm prescribed order in the unit and on the ship. The textbook discloses the Lenin ideas on socialist legality in the Armed Forces, the legal bases of Soviet military discipline, and forms and methods for the legal indoctrination of servicemen and the struggle against infringements of the law and their prevention.

"Legal indoctrination," it says in the book, "is purposeful and systematic influence on the conscience and psychology of people to mold in them profound and stable legal notions, convictions, and feelings and instill in them a lofty legal style, habits, and customs of active lawful behavior." Here, the main task of the teacher is the transformation of legal knowledge into personal convictions of each serviceman and the development, in him, of an inner requirement to act in strict conformance with the standards of the law and a sense of intolerance toward any deviations from it.

Unfortunately, the authors did not show completely how this can and should occur in practice. Having examined in detail the organizational as well as the interesting aspect of the legal indoctrinational process, they did not touch on the methodological aspect which, as is known, is the most poorly studied.

The conditions and procedure for holding servicemen disciplinarily, administratively, materially, and criminally responsible are set forth with consideration of the latest changes in legislation. Officers who enjoy the rights of organs of inquiry learn much that is useful for themselves. This includes especially practical recommendations for the implementation of various plenary powers, and the basic principles of Soviet legal proceedings, and the main directions in the activity of the organs of military justice and their interaction with the command and the political organs.

The inclusion in the textbook of chapters devoted to a number of provisions of international law as well as to the criticism of the reactionary essence of bourgeois international law appears to be extremely useful.

An important virtue of the textbook is that the rather complex problems of legal theory, just as of the practice of employing individual legal standards, are presented in a form accessible to the broad readership, thoroughly and intelligibly.

Unquestionably, the new book will exert a favorable influence on the level of teaching the law in military academies and will assist in the further growth in the legal style of military personnel.

6367

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ARMED FORCES

EDITORIAL: SIGNIFICANCE OF MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Develop Patriots"]

[Text] A young man being called up for active first-term service crosses the threshold of the military commissariat. This is his first meeting with the Armed Forces. It leaves a memorable imprint on the young man's life. A soldier who has served his term and is being registered arrives at the military commissariat. He must leave here with a clear awareness that in the reserve he remains a soldier of the socialist homeland ready to come to the defense of the people's revolutionary achievements at any moment.

Military commissariats, which are a component part of the USSR Armed Forces, have a wide range of duties. Established by Lenin's decree in April 1918, when the young Soviet republic was in a fiery enemy ring, military commissariats have been performing their patriotic duty to the Motherland since then. Being local bodies of military control, they played a prominent role in forming a new type of Armed Forces. V. I. Lenin remarked that "without the military commissar we would not have had a Red Army."

The history of military commissariats is indivisible from the Soviet people's combat annals. The Great Patriotic War is a special page in their work. They performed an enormous amount of work under very difficult conditions, at times in a frontline situation, in mobilizing Soviet citizens to rebuff the enemy, in training replacements for units large and small, and in the rational use of the country's material-technical resources in the interests of the front.

One of the most important tasks of military commissariats is to see that the USSR Armed Forces receive worthy replacements. An orderly system has formed in the country for training the growing generation in fundamentals of military affairs at secondary schools, vocational-technical schools, tekhnikums, institutes, training points and DOSAAF schools. This system functions effectively and without interruption where military commissariats keep it constantly in their field of view.

The Moscow and Leningrad city and Brest and Donetsk oblast military commissariats achieved high results in preparing young people for military service and organizing their call-up. Military commissariats in many rayons make

extensive use of clubs and universities of the future soldier established at public initiative. Games and meetings with war and labor veterans are arranged for them in Minsk. The young people also have gained a liking for sports-health camps where they can both obtain physical conditioning and learn the fundamentals of military affairs. All this contributes to the fact that young citizens join the Army with a certain store of knowledge and they are morally prepared for the difficulties of military duty. For this reason they are quicker to join the formation of skilled, courageous fighting men.

It is very important that all this work be conducted not in a formal manner, but with consideration of the young people's psychology and individual features of the Motherland's future defenders. Unfortunately there still are instances where military commissariats have an insufficiently attentive attitude toward filling up DOSAAF schools. It also happens where a military commissariat loses interest in such a school after filling it and doesn't notice that some young people are missing classes and studying poorly. Supervision is not always carried out and help is not always given properly to training points in preparing young people for military duty. More emphasis must be placed on improving therapeutic and sanitation work among predraft youth and draftees and for arranging for the young people to be tested on norms of the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] complex. Assemblies for military instructors of schools and vocational-technical education system schools must be a more frequent practice.

The selection of candidates for military schools holds a special place in the work of military commissariats. The officer profession is popular among young people. It depends a great deal on the military commissariats who will command battalions and regiments tomorrow, who will lead warships and who will take their places at the missile consoles.

But the range of military commissariat duties does not end just with work directly involving a strengthening of our Army's combat effectiveness. They also solve many other problems which comprehensively facilitate indoctrinating the populace in a spirit of patriotism and internationalism. For example, military commissariat workers have a great deal to do in connection with preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Working under the motto "No one and nothing is forgotten!", they must show concern for the families of those who died, for Army and Navy veterans and for everyone who defended the Motherland in the war years with gun in hand, and they must be attentive toward their letters and requests. Party and soviet organs are called upon to see to it that all military commissariats take an active part in implementing the CPSU Central Committee decree devoted to the grand jubilee.

The wide range of military commissariat duties cannot be fulfilled without close, constant ties with public organizations, the Komsomol, trade unions and DOSAAF, and without reliance on assistance committees and numerous assistants from among reserve and retired officers and generals, Great Patriotic War participants, and labor and party veterans. Former soldiers and soldiers of tomorrow live, study and work in the collectives of plants, factories, kol-khozes, sovkhoses and institutes. Their labor qualities are displayed most

fully here and the main efforts of indoctrinating both the future fighting man and the reserve soldier must be applied here. Military commissariats have favorable conditions for unfolding military-patriotic work. It must be tied in closely with the activities of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, ispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies, and public education bodies.

The productive work of military commissariats depends largely on the proper selection and indoctrination of cadres and on improving their professional training. It is necessary for people possessing broad political and cultural horizons and high job and moral qualities to work in local military control bodies.

One of the most important conditions for success in the work of military commissariats is constant attention on the part of party and soviet organs. This shows up in particular in the fact that military control bodies in a majority of the rayons, cities and oblasts are supplied opportunely with everything necessary for productive work. It must be noted, however, that a number of military commissariats, especially rayon commissariats, still are located in cramped, uncomfortable spaces. There are also other problems, the solutions to which require the assistance of party and soviet organs.

In fulfilling their honorable tasks with a high sense of responsibility, military commissariats are serving the cause of a further increase in our great Motherland's defensive capability.

6904

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ARMED FORCES

EDITORIAL: KEY ROLE OF MARCH TRAINING UNDER ANY CONDITIONS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jan 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The March Training of Troops"]

[Text] As the experience of the Great Patriotic War shows, the high level of march training of the troops is one of the decisive factors in the attainment of victory in battle. Under contemporary conditions, when battle is acquiring an unprecedented spatial scope and maneuver and dynamic character, and when its outcome depends more and more on whose side gains the time advantage, the significance of march training is increasing immeasurably. It is completely proper that one of the main tasks facing commanders and staffs in this training year is to teach the troops to execute marches.

In a combat situation, the movement of troops by marching may be required at any time of the year and day, in any weather, and on various terrain. And in all cases it should be accomplished with the maximum possible speed. To arrive at the designated area or the indicated line on time and in complete readiness for the accomplishment of the combat mission under any conditions--this is the main goal of the march. Here it is important to keep in mind that the highly maneuverable nature of contemporary battle and the increase in the range and power of the means of destruction complicate the movement of troops significantly, especially during the day and close to the line of the sides' combat contact. The personnel should be ready for the restoration of combat effectiveness, the elimination of the consequences of the enemy's employment of weapons of mass destruction, and the accomplishment of tasks connected with supporting the movement.

As practice shows, success in this matter is attained where questions of march training are worked out under conditions which approach combat conditions to the maximum. This is how they proceed, for example, in the Nth unit (Central Asian Military District). Each movement in the field in dismounted formation or on vehicles, tactical and marching drill lesson, and exercise is used here to improve march training. Special attention is paid to the driving of vehicles in columns at high speeds and to the crossing of obstacles and barriers with the use of mine exploders and other attached and built-in engineer equipment, navigation equipment, and night vision instruments. It is not by chance that the unit's subunits are distinguished by good march training. On a recent exercise the men of the motorized rifle battalion under the command of Major A. Busalayev had to execute a march in the mountains. Overcoming all obstacles, they coped successfully with the assigned mission and demonstrated a high speed of movement.

There are many such examples. At the same time, there are facts which show that far from all subunits are able to execute movements in an organized manner. Not everywhere is proper attention devoted to teaching specialists to drive vehicles in columns at the closest possible distances in combination with the accomplishment of tactical and fire missions. It is precisely for this reason, in particular, that poor march training was demonstrated on the final lessons at the end of the last training year by the driver-mechanics of the company under the command of Senior Lieutenant V. Plaksin and of several other subunits of the Nth Tank Regiment (Belorussian Military District). Individual subunits are not sufficiently trained in operations on the march during the dark time of the day, especially when crossing zones of contamination, repelling enemy air attacks, and destroying his ambushes, airborne assaults, and reconnaissance and sabotage groups. Not all specialists have sufficiently strong skills in driving vehicles using night vision instruments and blackout devices.

Shortcomings in the march training of the officers cause special alarm. As winter combat training shows, some of them have still not mastered to a sufficient degree the skills in organizing a march in a short time and leading columns at high speeds. To teach this to them using the experience of the front as well as the experience acquired in daily training is one of the primary tasks of those who are responsible for command training. Commanders of all ranks should be taught to accomplish tasks in the comprehensive support of the march in a practical manner and completely, first of all those such as the organization of reconnaissance, engineer support, and protection against weapons of mass destruction. Deputy commanders and chiefs of troop arms and services should also be taught how to solve these and other problems connected with the organization of troop movements on their own over great distances. A rise in the march training of the officers presumes the further improvement of their topographic training.

The success of a march depends to a decisive degree on the level of the personnel's technical training. On all exercises, lessons, drills, and work conducted with the materiel it is necessary persistently to teach the men the most effective procedures for the operation, servicing, and repair of the equipment under combat conditions. To improve their skill, more active use should be made of modern simulators, and competition for tasks and standards of technical training should be practiced more widely. Important significance is attached to developing in the personnel the ability to withstand large moral and physical loads steadfastly when executing marches under difficult conditions.

The mobility of units and subunits and their readiness for action with a sudden change in the direction of movement, deployment, and commitment to battle from the march depends to a great extent on the organization of the personnel, performance, and the undeviating observance of prescribed order by everyone. March discipline is the strict observance of the established speed of movement, distances between vehicles, safety and camouflage measures, and the time for the passage of phase lines. An important role in its maintenance is allotted to the commandant's service which should be organized ahead of time.

The struggle for the high march training of large units and units is inseparably connected with an improvement in the work of party and Komsomol organizations in instilling in the personnel a conscientious attitude toward the performance of

military duty and a rise in soldierly skill. They are called upon to struggle actively with the methods inherent in them for the quality working out of problems of march training, to ensure the personal example of the communists and Komsomols in this important matter, and persistently to popularize and introduce leading experience into practice. At the same time, it is important that communists and Komsomols step forth decisively against those who permit indulgences and simplification in training.

The persistent improvement of the troops' march training is one of the most important conditions for the successful accomplishment of the missions facing the Armed Forces.

6367

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ARMED FORCES

TRAINING FOR SEARCH-RESCUE TEAMS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Capt 2d Rank V. Shirokov: "The Courage of the Rescuers"]

[Text] A person lay on the ground. He needed help. The person had a radio transmitter sending signals into the air. Only from it was it possible to determine the location of the "person who had suffered a disaster" and was located many kilometers from the airfield.

This is the minimum information which was received by the commander of an aircraft crew, 1st Class military pilot Captain S. Kovrizhko, and the subunit of the search and rescue service in preparing for this training flight.

Naturally, the person suffered a disaster hypothetically. But life is life; it teaches us to be ready for any surprises to include the emergency abandonment of an airplane. It is for this very reason that the program for the combat training of the aviators envisions drills in rescuing crews which have had mishaps.

And not only crews. The rescuers must carry out seriously sick from places which are difficult of access and render assistance to the local population during natural disasters.

They are able to do much. To jump by parachute into the most inaccessible places, to become oriented excellently on any terrain, and to discover even small objects in forest tracts and mountains. Using the parachute, they must descend onto forested hills, small ice floes, and even...the crater of a volcano.

"It is no secret," says Warrant Officer [praporshchik] V. Shelopugin, one of the most experienced rescuers-searchers, "that tourist groups are constantly climbing volcanoes. It also happens that they go alone. And what if there is an accident? How can the people be helped? They often turn to the military for such assistance."

It was then that they decided to work out jumps into a volcano. They first jumped onto an open area. Then Warrant Officer Shelopugin, having studied the bottom of the volcano from the air, jumped into the crater by parachute.

"In the crater are big crevices from which hydrogen sulfide gas is flowing," Viktor Shelopugin related later. "Rocks and chunks of purest sulfur are all around. But I jumped successfully--not one scratch...."

Shelopugin is the most indefatigable of the group of rescuers. He became acquainted with the parachute even before service in the army--in a DOSAAF aeroclub. And now he has more than 1,600 jumps to his credit.

Senior instructor Warrant Officer S. Kulakov and Warrant Officers V. Tkachev and V. Lyamkin are a match for him. And Warrant Officer A. Sidorkin is called a veteran of the search and rescue service with respect by all. He has 4,400 jumps to his credit. He began his service in the airborne troops and was awarded the medal "For Valor." He is also a master of parachute sport.

There are people of various professions in the search and rescue group. Thus, Major of Medical Service B. Shpetsnadel' is not only a physician, but also a parachutist. In addition, the subunit includes Senior Lieutenants of Medical Service A. Lyubskiy and V. Tertyshnikov. For when people are rescued, as a rule they also require medical assistance.

That's how it was on that memorable day when a woman, the wife of an officer, became seriously ill at one of the remote "points." She was unconscious. Members of the search and rescue service arrived in time. The physicians gave her first aid and sent her to the oblast center.

A "good" was received for the takeoff. After a short run the aircraft began to gain altitude. Below only frozen swamps overgrown with scrub forest, and just a little to the side--snow-covered hills.

The commander of the crew compared the map with the terrain, talked over the aircraft intercom with the navigator, Senior Lieutenant V. Kovaldo and the flight engineer, Captain A. Pleskach, and settled back against the back of the seat: everything is normal. But here the receiver caught the signals of a "victim's" radio. The aircraft, obedient to the pilot, turned onto the required course....

The members of the rescue team pressed against the plexiglass blisters of the cargo compartment: they are looking--the person who they must help should be somewhere here. The crew members are also attentive: flying the airplane, they simultaneously conduct observation of the terrain. And then the report:

"There he is!"

On the right, forward along the course, the aviators caught sight of the spread canopy of a rescue parachute on the ground. The aircraft made a turn. The crew commander has to consider everything: the terrain relief, where the rescuers are to drop, the wind force and direction to ensure landing accuracy, and the necessary altitude. And here the airplane is at the drop point. The cargo compartment opens and the noise of the propellers and wind rushes in. The command follows:

"Jump!"

The parachutists approach the opening one after the other and disappear in it. The parachute canopies break out in the sky.

Warrant Officer Shelopugin was the first to land. He quickly gathered in the lower shrouds and collapsed the canopy. His comrades landed next to him. Freeing themselves from the parachute suspension systems, the rescuers set about their business. Each about his own. Some hurried to the "casualty" while others were engaged in receiving the load which had been dropped from on board.

While officers Lyubskiy and Tertyshnikov assisted the "casualty," Warrant Officers Shelopugin and Sidorkin pitched a tent and helped the doctors to set up an aid station.

The next drill was planned for the following day. And here....

An airplane accomplished a forced landing far in the tundra, on the ocean coast. It was necessary to cancel the drill. It can't be helped. Such is their work--to come to the aid of people who have come to grief. Such is their profession--the rescuers.

6367

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ARMED FORCES

1984 CONTENTS, AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA

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[Text] Contents

Let's Implement the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress

| | |
|---|----|
| V. Silin--An Important Stage of the Five-Year Plan..... | 4 |
| V. Mamonov--The Country's Main Building Sites..... | 6 |
| Yu. Kurbatov--The Rhythm of Labor During the Five-Year Plan..... | 7 |
| I. Maslov--A Guaranteed Right..... | 8 |
| L. Rashchupkina--The Borders of Creation..... | 9 |
| I. Igoshev--The People's Interests Are Served by Party Policy..... | 10 |
| V. Spil'nichenko--The Public's Consumer Stocks..... | 11 |
| M. Galiyev--Considering Specific Issues..... | 11 |
| M. Prokof'yev--Schooling Moves into the Future..... | 12 |
| N. Karasev--A Uniform Scientific-Technological Policy..... | 14 |
| V. Silin--The Russian Pharmaceutical Association: Operational Horizons... | 16 |
| Yu. Kurbatov--Systematic Development..... | 18 |
| A. Prokhorchik--Rural Health Care..... | 20 |
| O. Kanatov--Land Renewal Program..... | 23 |

General Political Subjects

| | |
|---|----|
| V. Krotikov--Features of the Soviet Way of Life: Humanism..... | 1 |
| A Powerful Guardian of Peace and Socialism..... | 2 |
| We Must Pay Unwavering Attention to Election Preparations..... | 3 |
| V. Badurkin--An Invitation From the Agitation Center..... | 3 |
| N. Mal'tsev--Socialist Democracy in Action..... | 3 |
| The Fatherland's Powerful Gait..... | 4 |
| A. Cherkashin--The Soviet Soldier: A Citizen with all Rights..... | 4 |
| May Our Motherland be Stronger and More Beautiful..... | 4 |
| P. Minayev--The People's Power Belongs Also to the People..... | 4 |
| The Triumph of the Ideas of Leninism..... | 6 |
| V. Lavrent'yev--A National Feat..... | 7 |
| In the Interests of All the People..... | 9 |
| V. Bab'yev--Thrift: Always and Everywhere..... | 13 |
| A. Karaluk--The Basic Law in the Country of October..... | 17 |

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Under the Banner of the Great October..... | 18 |
| I. Taranenko--Along the Road of Integration..... | 21 |
| Born Through the People's Will..... | 22 |
| Two Worlds - Two Ways of Life..... | 2,6,9,14,17,19,23 |

Publications From the USSR's Exhibition of Economic Achievements

| | |
|---|----|
| V. Aleksandrov--The Prospectors for Mineral Wealth Are Searching..... | 6 |
| N. Drozdova--Making the Hectare More Generous..... | 9 |
| V. Ivanov--Under the Motherland's Flag..... | 11 |
| S. Vasilenko--For the Nation's Table..... | 12 |
| S. Pradilova--Serving Progress..... | 15 |
| V. Aleksandrov--New Horizons for Oil and Gas Workers..... | 16 |
| V. Ovsannikov--The Food Industry..... | 19 |
| Rivers of Electricity..... | 22 |

Getting Ready for the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| S. Vasilenko--The Courage of Lenin's City..... | 1 |
| V. Yeliseyev--Accomplishments in the Western Ukraine..... | 4 |
| The City of Courage and Glory..... | 6 |
| V. Bychenko--Acerbic Comments..... | 10 |
| I. Kozhedub--We Were Inspired to Achieve by Our Love for the Fatherland... Red Banner Over Byelorussia's Capital..... | 11 |
| V. Pimenov--Loyalty to Military Duty..... | 13 |
| I. Bashkirov--There is Only One Slogan: "Forward Against the Enemy!"..... Let's Celebrate Victory with Dignity..... | 14 |
| B. Petrov--Fighting for Moldaviya..... | 15 |
| V. Chernomys--With an Oath in One's Heart..... | 16 |
| M. Skorominy--Expertise: The Soldier's Strength..... The Grandeur of Accomplishment..... The Worthy Heirs of Frontline Veterans..... The Soldier is Famous for his Discipline..... | 17 |
| V. Leonov--The Liberation of the Soviet Arctic..... | 20 |
| V. Yevseyenko--The Chain of Attack..... | 20 |
| V. Snezhko--An Inexhaustible Source of Inspiration..... | 21 |
| G. Semenov--The Liberation of the Baltic Region..... For the Glory of the Fatherland..... | 21 |
| A. Sorokin--The Greatest Service to Humanity..... | 23 |
| I. Babenko--...And the Noble Anger..... | 23 |
| Pages of Heroic History..... | 2,4,6,8,10,12,14,17,18,20,22,24 |

Calendar Dates

| | |
|---|---|
| V. Luzherenko--Loyalty to Lenin's Behests (in Honor of the 60th Anniversary of Lenin's Death)..... | 1 |
| Our Country's Mighty Wings (in Honor of the Anniversary of Aeroflot)..... | 2 |
| As Before: In Formation (in Honor of the 80th Anniversary of the Birth of A. P. Gaidar)..... | 2 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Marching Into Immortality (in Honor of 60th Anniversary of the Birth of A. M. Matrosov)..... | 2 |
| Intrepid Falcon of the Fatherland (in Honor of the 80th Anniversary of the Birth of V. P. Chkalov)..... | 3 |
| A. Muzyr'ya--Remember Your Mother's Words (in Honor of International Women's Day, March 10)..... | 3 |
| A Warrior Fighting for Soviet Power (in Honor of the 90th Anniversary of the Birth of S. G. Lazo)..... | 4 |
| Always With Us (in Honor of the 50th Anniversary of the Birth of Yu. A. Gagarin)..... | 4 |
| S. Bobylev--Sentries on the Air Frontiers of our Motherland (in Honor of Air Defense Forces Day)..... | 5 |
| M. Lapshin--A Feat in Behalf of Russia..... | 6 |
| Under the Banner of May 1st..... | 7 |
| S. Agababan-- Science in Military Affairs (in Honor of Soviet Science)..... | 7 |
| A. Turukin--Guarding Soviet Borders (in Honor of Border Guards Day)..... | 8 |
| Ya. Ren'kas--A Rostrum for Millions (in Honor of Press Day)..... | 8 |
| Serving Progress (in Honor of Chemistry Day)..... | 10 |
| L. Titov--Russia's First Port (in Honor of Arkhangelsk's 400th Anniversary)..... | 10 |
| Protecting Health (in Honor of Medical Worker's Day)..... | 11 |
| Ya. Grechko--The Soviet Navy Watches the Ocean (in Honor of USSR Navy Day)..... | 12 |
| In the Interests of the Military Consumer (in Honor of Commerce Workers)..... | 13 |
| Metal: The Bread of Industry (in Honor of Metallurgy Day)..... | 13 |
| Yu. Fotinov--The Fatherland's Powerful Wings (in Honor of USSR Air Fleet Day)..... | 14 |
| The Motherland's Steel Arteries (in Honor of Railroad Workers' Day)..... | 14 |
| M. Skoromniy--Strong, Agile, Tempered (in Honor of Physical Education Day)..... | 14 |
| N. Mamonov--The Motherland's Armored Shield (in Honor of Tank Crew Members' Day)..... | 15 |
| Builders Working Hard (in Honor of Builders' Day)..... | 15 |
| The Day of Knowledge..... | 16 |
| Miners' Holiday (in Honor of Miners' Day)..... | 16 |
| In a Constellation of Equals..... | 18 |
| O. Tomashko--The Trusted Public Figure (in Honor of Teacher's Day)..... | 18 |
| Yu. Polakov--The Pride of Our Nation (in Honor of the 170th Anniversary of the Birth of M. Yu. Lermontov)..... | 18 |
| D. Zhil'nikov--The Fatherland's Fire Power (in Honor of Missile Forces and Artillery Day)..... | 19 |
| V. Kogtev--Motoring Routes (in Honor of Motor Transport Workers' Day)..... | 19 |
| N. Sal'nikov--"Genuinely the People's..." (in Honor of Soviet Militia Day)..... | 20 |
| A. Lebedev--Fifty Years in Military Formation (in Honor of the 50th Anniversary of the Military Artists' School imeni M.B. Greko)... | 21 |

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| V. Mamontov--One Formation (in Honor of the 30th Anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty Organization)..... | 23 |
| A. Danilov--Armed with the Party's Words (in Honor of the Publication of the 1,500th Issue of SOVIET SOLDIER)..... | 24 |
| Through the Pages of the Calendar..... | 1,3,6,9,11,13,15,17,19,21,23 |

The Komsomol: A Reliable Reserve and Assistant to the Party

| | |
|---|----|
| A Military Look at the Komsomol's Work..... | 6 |
| S. Vasilenko--Vigilance is Our Weapon..... | 6 |
| F. Dochiya--People Listen to the Agitator..... | 7 |
| "Sources of the Komsomol's Strength"..... | 7 |
| A. Krivoy--The Word is Firm..... | 7 |
| I. Vlasov--At a High Level of Activity..... | 8 |
| V. Masnikov--Fighting for the Hearts of the People..... | 8 |
| Milestones Along the Road of Glory..... | 8 |
| Army Komsomol: Onward to New Achievements!..... | 9 |
| Loyalty to Lenin's Cause and Party..... | 9 |
| V. Chernomys--The Komsomol's Character..... | 9 |
| A. Matiyenko--Always on Guard and Combat Ready..... | 9 |
| S. Dyshev--Acting as is Required by Duty and Vocation..... | 10 |
| N. Zharenkov--Concern Over Combat Training..... | 10 |
| V. Vasin--Complying with Lenin's Guidance..... | 12 |
| Loyal Assistants to the Party..... | 13 |
| Let's Implement the Recommendations of the All-Army Conference..... | 13 |
| A. Sychev--A Combat Operations Program..... | 15 |
| A. Banshchikov--Experience Repeated is Valuable..... | 16 |
| V. Bagatyrev--Everyone is Responsible for Combat Readiness..... | 18 |
| A. Morozov--Glorious Traditions in Formation..... | 19 |
| Yu. Bondarenko--Everyone is Responsible..... | 20 |
| P. Skortsov--With Lenin in Our Hearts..... | 22 |

Agitation Servicing Combat Readiness

| | |
|---|----|
| N. Smorigo--Party Concern for Verbal Political Agitation..... | 1 |
| V. Pimenov--The Feeling of the Forward Edge..... | 1 |
| A. Penkov--Considering the Specific Issues..... | 7 |
| The Agitator and the Publicity of Competition..... | 8 |
| S. Pavlenko--Total Performance..... | 10 |
| Convincing in Words, Convincing in Deed..... | 11 |
| The Propagandist's and Agitator's Handbook..... | 12 |
| N. Shapalin--Lenin's Principles for Political Agitation..... | 15 |
| Propagandize Clearly the Motherland's Successes..... | 17 |
| I. Semenov--The Right to be Ahead..... | 20 |
| Verbal Agitation is Highly Effective..... | 21 |
| Propagandize Advanced Know-How Aggressively..... | 22 |
| A. Babin--Every Communist is an Ideological Fighter..... | 22 |

Agitation: Operations, Aggressiveness and Effectiveness

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Zarin--Knowledge and Skills for the Activists..... | 3 |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|----|
| Yu. Zverev--Improve Atheistic Education..... | 6 |
| A. Vlasov--The Column on the March..... | 9 |
| V. Isakov--In the Interest of Combat Readiness..... | 11 |
| B. Golyshev--Who Can be an Agitator..... | 13 |
| A. Korniyenko--A Good Word, Paternal Assistance..... | 14 |
| A. Pavlov--Constant Attention Must be Paid to Atheistic Education..... | 19 |
| Yu. Sidorenko--Imperialism's Intrigues Need to be Skillfully Exposed..... | 24 |

The Agitator Succeeds with Conversation and Personal Example

| | |
|---|----|
| V. Gribkov--As the Heart Commands..... | 2 |
| A. Panin--The Components of Authority..... | 3 |
| V. Rybal'chenko--Emulating the Political Officer..... | 8 |
| L. Titov--Two Photographs..... | 12 |
| V. Aron--To the Heights of Expertise..... | 13 |
| I. Yeremeyev--When Flights are in Progress..... | 14 |
| M. Skoromniy--The Relay-Race of Loyalty..... | 15 |
| V. Snezhko--Friendship's Miles..... | 17 |
| A. Ruchkin--The Strength of Authority..... | 20 |
| O. Karpenko--The Holder of Two Orders..... | 23 |
| V. Dudin--The One Ahead has the Right..... | 24 |

The Agitator's Correspondence School

| | |
|---|----|
| N. Gorachev--From the Sky Into Battle..... | 2 |
| V. Makarov--The Right to Lead..... | 12 |
| Yu. Bol'shakov--Riding Along a BAM road..... | 16 |
| V. Khrobostov--Novelty in Thought and Word..... | 21 |

The Agitator Informs, Advises, Suggests

| | |
|---|----|
| D. Baybekov--Dear to Everyone..... | 4 |
| V. Skorokhodov--Everyone can be Reached..... | 6 |
| N. Rassokhin--Your Outlook..... | 8 |
| A. Karpenko--Thinking About the Motherland..... | 14 |
| A. Get'manchuk--When Everyone Agrees..... | 15 |
| S. Vorob'yev--The Strength of Personal Example..... | 21 |

The Political Training of Personnel

| | |
|--|---|
| N. Andreyev--The Military Community of Fraternal Armies..... | 1 |
| A. Yevdoshenko--Imperialism: The Cause of Wars..... | 2 |
| Ya. Ren'kas--Along the Road of Militarism and Aggression..... | 3 |
| L. Titov--The Ocean Requires a Special Effort..... | 3 |
| V. Popov--The Front is Where There is no Calm..... | 4 |
| N. Sedov--The People's National-Liberation Movement..... | 5 |
| B. Zolotukhin--Always be Combat Ready..... | 6 |
| B. Yamshanov--Socialism's Great Conquest..... | 7 |
| A. Galyshvskiy--Special Tactical Training: Successes and Failures..... | 7 |
| K. Pashikin--The Strength of the Military Collective..... | 8 |
| A. Trifonov--The Proud Word of "Comrade"..... | 9 |

| | |
|--|----|
| V. Perevoznikov--V. I. Lenin on the Defense of the Socialist Fatherland..... | 10 |
| A. Veledeyev--So That Figures "Might Start to Speak"..... | 10 |
| V. Drozdov--Patriots, Internationalists..... | 12 |
| A. Solov'yev--The Source of the Soviet Armed Forces' Might..... | 13 |
| V. Snezhko--Follow Lenin's Behests..... | 14 |
| V. Mukovoz--May a Grade too be Educational..... | 14 |
| G. Rodin--The School of Courage, the School of Learning..... | 15 |
| The Assistant to the Director of Political Session Groups..... | 16 |
| Yu. Kokorin--Sacred Duty, Honorable Obligation..... | 16 |
| N. Rumantsev--The Code of Laws on Military Service..... | 17 |
| V. Korolenko--Traditions are our Weapon..... | 18 |
| I. Semenov--The State Symbols of our Motherland..... | 19 |
| V. Shatrov--On Guard for Peace and Labor..... | 20 |
| I. Bocharov--The Soldier's Social Involvement..... | 21 |
| O. Sarin--The Spiritual Cultivation of the Soviet Soldier..... | 22 |
| N. Mal'tsev--The Party's and the Nation's Highest Goal..... | 23 |
| A. Kostin--The State's Most Important Function..... | 24 |
| V. Masnikov--The Assistant's Initiative..... | 24 |

Military Education

| | |
|--|----|
| A High State of Combat Readiness is the Requirement of the Moment..... | 1 |
| M. Skoromniy--A Word About Bread..... | 3 |
| Tempering for Life..... | 4 |
| N. Shapavalov--The School of Internationalism..... | 7 |
| The Honorable Duty of the Motherland's Defender..... | 10 |
| Discipline Must be Observed Daily..... | 14 |
| A. Glebov--How Military Service Needs to be Observed..... | 16 |
| A. Bilokon'--An Affair for all and Everyone..... | 17 |
| M. Sobolev--Educate a Readiness to Excel..... | 19 |
| Solid Fusion..... | 20 |
| How to Enroll in Military Schools..... | 20 |
| F Shepetov--The Principles of Military Procedures..... | 20 |
| A. Veledeyev--With the Whole Arsenal of Resources..... | 23 |

Socialist Competition

| | |
|--|----|
| Clear the Way for Socialist Competition!..... | 2 |
| P. Anufriyev--Fortifying Ideological Tempering..... | 3 |
| V. Obukhov--The Relay Race of Glory in Combat..... | 4 |
| Yu. Temnikov--Let the Manual be Your Guide..... | 7 |
| V. Sorochan--The Over-Achieving BAM Workers..... | 9 |
| V. Zhukov--Vigilance to the Utmost..... | 11 |
| A. Kuzenkov--Plus the Cohesiveness of the Collective..... | 16 |
| D. Kalov--The Economy is Everybody's Business..... | 18 |
| A. Dement'yev--Concern Over Field Training and Skills..... | 21 |
| V. Grebenuk--Always on Guard..... | 22 |

In Fraternal Socialist Countries and Armies

| | |
|---|----|
| A. Nikul'chenkov--Guarding Freedom and Independence..... | 1 |
| S. Vasilenko--The Indestructable Combat Community..... | 3 |
| A. Nestorov--On Guard for Laboring in Peace..... | 5 |
| A Reliable Protector of Revolutionary Achievements..... | 6 |
| N. Andreyev--The Pride of the Party and Nation..... | 16 |
| Yu. Kirillov--In a Single Combat Formation..... | 17 |
| B. Ivanov--A Year of Glorious Jubilees..... | 18 |
| N. Yefimov--Guarding Socialist Achievements..... | 18 |
| B. Ivanov--Rumanian Soldiers' Day..... | 19 |
| A. Shcheglov--The Guardian of Freedom Island..... | 21 |
| V. Chernomys--"Nairamdal" Means Friendship..... | 22 |
| N. Andreyev--Born in War..... | 23 |
| A. Nikul'chenkov--The Road of Struggle and Victories..... | 23 |
| Guarding the Achievements of the Revolution..... | 24 |

Concerning International Subjects

| | |
|--|----|
| T. Belashchenko--The Indian Ocean in the Pentagon's Planning..... | 1 |
| V. Demin--Israel: The Shift Towards Fascism..... | 2 |
| G. Zhavoronkov--Dangerous Spirals of the Arms Race..... | 3 |
| V. Ovsannikov--Criminals in Military Uniforms..... | 4 |
| Yu. Sergeyev--Lies Across the Board..... | 7 |
| V. Ivanov--The Turbid Waves of Sabotage by Radio..... | 8 |
| I. Lebedev--The Dangerous Alliance..... | 9 |
| A. Silanin--ASEAN in Pentagon Planning..... | 10 |
| I. Kovalenko--Anti-Communism: Weapon of the Imperialists..... | 11 |
| O. Kolesnikov--Brigandage and Provocations..... | 12 |
| O. Cherneta--Imperialism Aims its Sights at Afghanastan..... | 13 |
| G. Zabolotskikh--Ethiopia on the Road of Revolutionary Transformations..... | 15 |
| A. Silanin--The Pentagon Rushes Into Space..... | 17 |
| V. Molchanov--The CIA: A Department Specializing in Espionage..... | 20 |
| V. Taidakov--Great Britain's Militaristic Ambitions..... | 21 |
| A. Sergeyev--The Commandment of our Time..... | 24 |

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ARMED FORCES

LETTERS TO KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITOR, RESPONSES

Nautical Chart Preparation Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by Capt-Lt (Res) V. Yelisseyev: "The 'Atlas of the Oceans' Is Continuing"]

[Text] Dear Editors! When I was a cadet I read in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA a report about the work of the collective of the Navy's Central Cartographic Works [TsKP VMF]. It told about the creation of the first volumes of "Atlas okeanov" [Atlas of the Oceans]. I am now serving in the navigators' department of the training ship "Gangut" and these volumes must often be used. I should like to learn about subsequent volumes of the "Atlas of the Oceans" and what new aids for navigators can be expected in the immediate future.

Senior Lieutenant M. Kozyrin, commander of electronavigation group

In implementing the reader's request, we requested the author of the report, "All Oceans Near," published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in 1981, Captain-Lieutenant (Reserve) V. Yelisseyev, to again visit the TsKP VMF and tell about what the marine cartographers have done in recent years and what is occupying them today.

The tremendous building of the Central Order of Lenin Red Banner Cartographic Works of the Navy comes to life at an early hour. Cartographers, editors, draftsmen, map designers, translators, and other specialists prepare to begin their collective work, the final goal of which is to ensure the accuracy and safety of sailing for Soviet warships and civilian vessels.

The TsKP VMF is the cartographic organization which has been charged with providing nautical charts, aids, and manuals for all Soviet seamen regardless of their departmental affiliation.

The hands on the face of the ship's clock show 0815 hours. The chief of the TsKP VMF, Captain 1st Rank Val'chuk, having received the report from the duty officer,

walks into his office. Here an entire wall is occupied by a bookshelf where examples of publications of the TsKP VMF and reference literature on hydrography, cartography, and navigation in several languages are stored. Another wall is adorned by a map of the World Ocean which was created here, in the TsKP VMF, and on which the relief of the bottom is depicted by the light and shade method.

"During past years," Captain 1st Rank Val'chuk relates, "the third volume of the 'Atlas of the Oceans' was prepared and was recently published, and today we have advanced significantly in work on the fourth and fifth volumes. Our collective is proud that the first two volumes of the "Atlas of the Oceans" were awarded the Soviet State Prize.

"I recall that the first volume is in essence a cartographic encyclopedia of the Pacific Ocean and the second--of the Atlantic Ocean. The third volume is devoted to the Arctic Ocean while the fourth will become an atlas of the straits of the World Ocean. Soviet State Prizewinner Candidate of Technical Sciences Captain 1st Rank (Retired) Mikhail Petrovich Seregin is actively working on it. It is planned that the fifth volume of the "Atlas of the Oceans" will not be quite usual; perhaps it can even be called popular-scientific, meaning by this vast scientific information provided in the most accessible form. It is called 'Man and the Ocean,' and will contain information about man's interaction with the flora and fauna of the World Ocean and about problems of the hydrosphere's contamination as well as a broad gamut of information on the history of ship-building, development of the oceans, and so forth."

The Deputy Chief of TsKP VMF, Captain 1st Rank A. Bezuglyy, supplemented the picture of concerns of the marine cartographers:

"The Soviet Union has the biggest collection of nautical charts in the world which is constantly being increased. In recent years the variant of information content of navigational charts which is optimum in accordance with contemporary requirements has been found, their readability has been improved, and international conventional signs have been introduced into their makeup. A Soviet bathymetric chart of such an important basin as the Mediterranean Sea was published comparatively recently. Now preparations for the publication of an entire series of nautical geological-geophysical charts are under way on its basis. Work on it is being conducted on the basis of international collaboration and the mutual exchange of information.

"Soviet cartographers have already begun the publication of a new type of reference-information charts which are not customary navigation charts but facilitate their use considerably. They facilitate it because now the navigators will not have to leaf through dozens of reference books in search of the needed information during port calls. The locations of anchorages, recommended courses, navigation dangers, places forbidden for calls, methods of communication with the port administration, and so forth will be shown on our new charts. Reference-information charts of this type have already been published for such ports as Nakhodka and Novorossiysk, for the straits of the Bosphorus and the English Channel, and for a number of Japanese ports. Work is continuing on reference-information charts of the ports of Odessa and Yuzhnyy."

Within the walls of the TsKP VMF important work is not being stopped on improving traditional nautical charts and navigational directions on which the latest hydrographic data are entered. Each week the "Izveshcheniye moreplavatelyam" [Notices for Seafarers] which are prepared by the service headed by the experienced hydrographer, Captain 2d Rank M. Malyavko, and which are known to all seamen are received on the ships and vessels.

"The cartographers capabilities now are great," stressed the secretary of the party committee, Captain 1st Rank A. Nemov. "Our technical base meets the most modern requirements. High-speed computers control automatic systems which accelerate significantly the preparation of charts and other publications. But our truly gold fund is the cartographer personnel. Many specialists have been working in marine cartography for 20-30 years, have accomplished several hydrographic expeditions, and know the demands of practice well. Participants in the Great Patriotic War, of whom more than 120 are working today in the TsKP VMF, are a model of a responsible attitude toward the assigned matter for the entire collective."

Captain 1st Rank N. Kochetov, who is responsible for the preparation of initial data for future nautical charts and aids, showed the equipment which the cartographers have available. A computer conducts the processing of initial data. The plotters which it controls plot the parallels and meridians and the outlines of the continents and islands on the matrices of the future charts with high speed and great accuracy.

"Each nautical chart," Captain 1st Rank Val'chuk summed up the impressions of the day, "is the fruit of the tremendous labor of the navigators, hydrographers, and dozens of cartographer-specialists. The better our charts and aids will be, the safer it will be on the sea lanes and the more confident will our ships and vessels feel in any corner of the World Ocean."

Commander Fights Ship's Passivity

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Capt 2d Rank A. Tatarinov, commander of large antisubmarine warfare ship "Obraztsovyy": "A Dangerous Calm"]

[Text] I am prompted to take up the pen by alarm for the good name of our ship which bears the proud name "Obraztsovyy." In the last training year the crew of the "Obraztsovyy" completely accomplished its socialist obligations and the ship confirmed its title of excellent.

Nevertheless, at the year's finish the communists of the collective began to think of the future not without concern. The reason for our concern was mentioned at a meeting of the fleet's party activists: the ships which, during the year, were beacons in the competition in the fleet, it happened, had recently reduced their indices and lost what had been achieved.

From the first days of the training year it was also necessary for us to encounter this phenomenon although the basic mood of the crew remained a combat mood as formerly. In the departments and subunits which they command Captain-

Lieutenants N. Kachan and S. Yevchenko and Senior Lieutenants V. Greshilov and M. Baranov were able to maintain a spirit of high competition, comradely mutual assistance, and responsibility for the honor of the ship. And at the same time entire subunits began to fade noticeably against the general background of diligence and energy. For example, those headed by officers V. Chebakov and A. Ponomarev and Warrant Officer [michman] N. Grudistov.

This affected the ship's general successes and in the unit there already was talk that, they said, the "Obraztsovyy" would not succeed in staying among the leaders. But in this case I, as the ship's commander, am concerned first of all not about other's conversations, but about the state of affairs in the subunits mentioned and the life's position of their commanders. Judging from deeds and actions, some of them believe that their duties can be performed in different ways: today better because the crew is in sight and because it is frequently checked and evaluated, and tomorrow a little more poorly because, they say, circumstances changed.

At times a warping of the concept of military duty which commands each serviceman to improve his combat skill persistently and constantly can be seen behind such "fluctuations."

On the ship we conduct indoctrinational work with each officer and warrant officer who has been seduced by the prospect of some rest after the selflessness of the past year. And it turns out that it is rather difficult to redirect people who have taken aim at a calm situation. Nevertheless, the command and party organization of the "Obraztsovyy" will struggle decisively against passive attitudes.

But here is what we are discovering now. In struggling for high indices in socialist competition we evidently did not think sufficiently about the indoctrinational influence of competition on the personnel. The true motives for the businesslike activity of the subordinates were not always studied deeply. And so it turned out that among the true enthusiasts of service we did not discern those who love glory and are only capable of a brief impulse.

Railroad Car Utilization Improved

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jan 85 p 2

[Article: "You Don't Correct the Matter by Penalties Alone"]

[Text] This [You Don't Correct the Matter by Penalties Alone] was the title of the letter from Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Lashch which was published on 24 November and which discussed mismanagement in the use of railroad cars by several military construction organizations.

As reported to the editors by the temporary acting military prosecutor of the Carpathian Military District, Colonel of Justice A. Fetisov, the facts concerning the idle standing of the cars above the standard were confirmed. From the results of the prosecutor's checks the command has held persons guilty of mismanagement disciplinarily and pecuniarily responsible. Measures have been worked out to improve the organization of car unloading. The military prosecutors have been given instructions to intensify supervision of implementation of the law on protecting socialist property.

A reply has also been received from the chief of the enterprise, Colonel S. Korobkin, in which he reports that the newspaper article was discussed at a workers' meeting of the transport shop's collective. The criticism was acknowledged as correct. The chief of the shop, communist V. Bober, was heard at a session of the party buro. Measures have been adopted for the further mechanization of freight-handling work.

Editors' Mail Surveyed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Feb 85 p 2

[Article: "'KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's Mail"]

[Text] In January 1985 the editors received 34,690 readers' letters and 454 of them were published. There were 1,264 responses to articles in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

[Text] The first month of 1985 has passed. In January, many readers wrote to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA about preparations for elections to the Supreme Soviets of the union and autonomous republics and local Soviets of People's Deputies and about the unanimous advancement of candidates from the bloc of communists and non-party people which shows the indestructible rallying of the Soviet people around the CPSU. In particular, the letters of Lieutenant Colonel P. Lozyanyy of the Southern Group of Forces, Captain D. Il'yenko from the Kiev Military District, and others are about this. They also report that lectures and talks as well as consultations and meetings with the elected representatives of the people are being conducted for the soldier-electors.

On 23 February holiday fireworks will again paint the sky over the capital of our motherland and many other cities of the country in gay colors. The editors' mail contains many letters about preparations for the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy and, in particular, about the course of the traditional all-union month of mass defense work. For many millions of Soviet people military service became a genuine school of life, for indoctrination, and the activity and appearance of commanders and political officers are the example on which they align themselves all their lives. Thus, 20 years after release to the reserve an engineer from the Azerbaijan village of Gullar asks to learn about the fate of at that time political officer of a unit, Major Shevtsov, and the commander of a signal platoon, Lieutenant Polamarchuk. "Our platoon was excellent," he writes. "Solidarity and strictly prescribed mutual relations reigned in the troop collective. The officers were not only demanding commanders and principled senior comrades but also tactful and considerate people."

Winter training is in full swing in the Armed Forces. As shown by letters from the units and ships, the personnel are working with intensity on the accomplishment of the plans for combat and political training and are improving their field, air, and sea training. As always the communists and Komsomols are marching in the front ranks of those competing under the slogan, "Our selfless soldierly labor for the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th CPSU Congress."

"Our motorized rifle unit," writes Major F. Kamalov from the Volga Military District, "has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the district's military council. This is to the great credit of the communists. And in the new training year they are doing everything for the unit to win the title of excellent unit and are preparing to greet the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner. All our latest lessons have been graded good and excellent. The greatest contribution to the success was made by communists Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Koshkin and Captains M. Mazurenko, O. Kuznetsov, and N. Pakhomov...."

In the January mail, an important place was occupied by the subject of the soldierly and labor exploit of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. The letters contain lofty, proud, and noble words devoted to the heroism of the men at the front, the selfless struggle of the partisans and the underground fighters, and the strained labor of the workers and kolkhoz personnel in the rear area. Many of them tell of how the commissars, political instructors, and Komsomol organizers mobilized the fighting men for an exploit and for victory and how the communists carried people along behind them with an impassioned word and by personal example.

All progressive mankind is preparing to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. Naturally, there are many letters about the liberation mission of our army and about the friendship of peoples and internationalism. For example, the workers of the Czechoslovak town of Pleshivets are preparing to mark the significant anniversary in a ceremonial manner. Captain S. Nagoryanskiy of the Central Group of Forces writes that a memorial to the Soviet soldiers who gave their lives in the battles for the liberation of Pleshivets was erected in this town in May 1945. It was erected by the brother-soldiers of those who died. One of them, Captain Il'ya Dorokhov (or Gorokhov--we could not establish it exactly) left a photograph in the town in which he is shown with a group of fighting men against the background of this memorial. And then, when recently a group of men from the Nth unit were guests of the town's workers, a veteran of the KPCh [Communist Party of Czechoslovakia], T. Shillingova and her comrades showed them this photograph and asked them to help look for the liberators in order to invite them to the celebration of the victory's 40th anniversary. Some of the festivities will take place here at a memorial which has been erected on the site of the old one.

Driver's License Rescinding Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "Interrupted Trip: A Specialist Answers a Reader"]

[Text] The editors' mail contains many letters whose authors pose questions of interest to a broad range of readers. Such, in our opinion, is the letter from Senior Lieutenant L. Chukayev which is published today and which is commented on by an officer of the Main Motor Vehicle Administration of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, Colonel A. Bardashev, on the editors' request.

In the future, too, the column "A Specialist Answers a Reader" will appear periodically on the first page of KRASNAYA ZVEADA.

I often have the occasion to perform the duties of vehicle commander. Military vehicle inspectors are constantly encountered on trips. Usually, after their inspection of the vehicle and a talk with the driver you drive away with even greater confidence that the mission will be accomplished successfully and nothing will happen en route. But other meetings leave an unpleasant aftertaste.

Recently the vehicle of which I was the commander was stopped by an inspector of the VAI [Military Automotive Inspection Service], Warrant Officer [praporshchik] Sidenin. He looked through the travel documents and discovered a shortcoming: there was no impression on the speedometer seal. Yes, the chief of our unit's KTP [technical control point], Warrant Officer Rychkov, was negligent: he did not satisfy himself as to whether the speedometer was correctly sealed. The VAI inspector decided to lift the driver's license. I asked him not to do it. You see, the appropriate entry in the trip ticket was sufficient.

Warrant Officer Sinenin did not accept my arguments and kept the license, permitting the trip to continue. At our destination, the impression was placed on the speedometer seal on my request. On the return trip, I informed the military vehicle inspector about the elimination of the shortcoming but he did not return the license.

Another incident occurred right after this. One of the officers of our unit arrived at the Military Automotive Inspection Service of the garrison for the documents of two drivers which had been lifted by the inspectors earlier. They did not return them to him. Moreover, the senior inspector of the VAI (he was also a warrant officer) lifted the documents from the driver of the vehicle on which the officer had come to the VAI. Because the license numbers had not been put on clearly. Meanwhile the driver of the vehicle, Private Umarov, is a conscientious and disciplined specialist. The vehicle assigned to him has been adjudged excellent for its technical condition.

The lifting of his license brings the driver many emotional experiences. And it is also a serious unpleasantness for the vehicle commander. In order to influence the careless and prevent the operation of defective vehicles, in my opinion, entries in the trip tickets, reports through channels, and reports to the garrison commander are sufficient. It seems to me there is a need for greater regulation of the rights and duties of the duty inspectors and the patrols of the Military Automotive Inspection Service themselves.

Senior Lieutenant L. Chukayev
Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District

Comments on the Letter:

First of all, as to whether the right and duties of the VAI duty inspectors are regulated. They are defined with maximum clarity by the Statute on the Military Automotive Inspection Service which has been in effect since 1977. This document gives an exhaustive list of officials who have the right to lift licenses from drivers and of cases where the license can be lifted.

The chiefs of the VAI's, their deputies, and VAI inspectors have the right to lift temporarily the licenses of drivers of troop unit transport equipment in

the following cases: for the gross violation of the road traffic rules which entailed or could entail a road transportation accident; for the driver's repeated violation of traffic rules; in case of suspicion of the authenticity of a driver's license; in all cases of the detention of transport equipment and its dispatch to the detained vehicle collection point.

When detaining transport equipment and with the temporary lifting of a driver's license a statement is prepared in two copies. The first copy of the statement is given to the driver and the second is given to the chief of the garrison VAI for the adoption of a decision.

From these positions, let us also examine the actions of the VAI inspectors which were mentioned in the letter of Senior Lieutenant L. Chukayev. Did Warrant Officer Sidenin have grounds for lifting the driver's license? He did. He stopped a vehicle whose speedometer in essence was not sealed. A seal without an impression is not a seal. The rule says: the operation of transport equipment with defective or unsealed speedometers is forbidden. There can be no compromises here. Unfortunately, the duty inspector adopted a half-way solution: he lifted the license but permitted the trip to continue. Such a position causes bewilderment.

In the second case, when the duty inspector discovered the license numbers which had not been clearly applied, there were no grounds for lifting the driver's license. Remarks in the trip ticket were fully sufficient. By the way, on an excellent vehicle everything, including the license numbers, should be in exemplary condition.

When detecting shortcomings which do not influence traffic safety, the VAI duty inspector should require that the drivers eliminate them on the spot or else return the transport equipment to the troop unit and should enter a remark about the shortcomings in the trip ticket.

In conclusion, I should like to stress: the vehicle commander is not a passenger. He should be just as implacable toward everything which has a negative effect on traffic safety and accident-free operation of troop vehicle transportation as the officials of the vehicle inspection service. Then each meeting with the inspector on the road will be a model of the interaction of firmness and correctness directed toward ensuring the accomplishment of the mission and traffic safety.

Reserve Assemblies Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Feb 85 p 2

[Letter to editors by Sr Lt (Res) A. Gegal'chiy: "There's a Nice Assembly for You...."]

[Text] Dear Editors! After completing a technical higher educational institution I worked on production, and when I was called up to the Soviet Armed Forces not long before my 30th birthday I had already managed a shop. But in mastering combat aircraft, I immediately felt this and I lagged greatly behind my younger colleagues. Of course, I think it would have been better to serve

immediately after completing the institute--at that time, as they say my military knowledge was fresh in my mind. In short, it came with difficulty but I joined the ranks firmly.

Having served my time, I left true combat friends in the regiment. After service I regularly attended lessons in commander's training for reserve officers. True, specialists of the most diverse categories assembled there. This reduced the quality of the lessons. I thought, how could I not fall behind in my military knowledge as had happened prior to my two-year's service? I know from experience how this is difficult and, let us say directly, unprofitable for the state to finish the teaching of a reserve officer, as they say, at an airfield.

But here I came with hope for more serious training to an assembly in a military aviation-technical school. And here I learned with astonishment that I will not be improving my knowledge of a fighter (I am an aircraft technician by specialty), but of other equipment. And there proved to be many such comrades.

It is superfluous to comment on how our training proceeded.... Reserve officers Kapaza and Kostetskiy were occupied with the club's organization of public services and amenities. They worked well and were commended: they left the assembly earlier than all the others. Well, and the others? To put it mildly, no special diligence was observed in anyone.

This is how qualifications were raised! It would be interesting to know who is responsible for the conduct of such an assembly and the not very useful expenditure of financial resources.

Maintenance Inefficiencies Condemned

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Feb 85 p 2

[Letter to editors by Capt 2d Rank A. Troitskiy, fleet staff officer, Red Banner Northern Fleet: "Annoying Losses"]

[Text] The ship prepared for a long cruise. At this time, each day and hour is dear. And any assistance is usually rendered to the crew immediately. Therefore, when it was necessary to perform prescribed maintenance work on one of the ship's radars, a team of qualified specialists was sent to it to accelerate the work.

The specialists arrived at the ship at the designated time. And here confusion set in. First it turned out that the department commander, Captain 3d Rank V. Khomchenko, was absent and there was no one to obtain the necessary literature on the servicing and repair of the radar. Only after the interference of officers of the corresponding fleet staff directorate was the literature at last obtained by noon. But even after this the work advanced not one step. Now it was learned that the engineer department was not supporting its conduct due to unconsidered planning. As a result, the team of qualified plant specialists sat with nothing to do until evening itself.

Only the next day could what had been planned be accomplished here.

Petty confusion? Not quite. And here the matter is not only the inevitable irritability and organizational complications. Here it is a matter of real loss. First, purely economic: the team was paid for the lost day and, of course, not out of the pocket of the responsible person who did not ensure the necessary level of the matter's organization. Second, during the time which had been lost the team could have done much on other ships, but did not. And what is especially alarming is that this is far from the only instance. Something similar happened, for example, on the ship whose control department is commanded by Captain 2d Rank Ye. Volkov. Unquestionably, measures are being undertaken from above to eliminate such cases. But it is necessary that each commander approach this question with the proper sense of responsibility.

Construction Organization's Criticism Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Feb 85 p 2

[Article: "'Lengthy' Construction and the Vertical"]

[Text] This ["Lengthy" Construction and the Vertical] was the title of a feuilleton by Colonel A. Drovosekov which was published on 21 November 1984. It discussed the violation of normative and contract construction times in a number of cases by military-construction contract organizations and the low quality with which some work was accomplished.

As reported to the editors by the chief of the military construction organization, Lieutenant General N. Gryaznov, and the chief of this organization's political department, Major General B. Shkibtan, the newspaper's article was discussed at a conference of supervisory personnel as well as in party, professional, and Komsomol organizations of military construction units. The criticism was acknowledged to be correct. For the tardy elimination of unfinished work noted in the document turning the first section of a production building over for operation, the chief engineer of the general contract organization, Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Pozdnyshv, received strict disciplinary punishment.

The chief engineer of the military construction organization, Colonel V. Volkov, the chief of the UNR [work supervisor's section], Colonel O. Sologub, and the chief engineer of this UNR, Lieutenant Colonel V. Zavyazkin, were warned of the necessity to eliminate shortcomings in the construction of a 192-apartment building.

Construction of the production building as well as the residential building mentioned above was not conducted in the second half of 1984 in connection with the fact that all efforts were concentrated on other most important objects. Now a plan is being worked out for completion of construction of an administrative building for a repair enterprise in 1985. It is planned to turn over the 192-apartment residential building for operation in two sections in 1986-1987.

The feuilleton "'Lengthy' Construction and the Vertical", report the chief of the Moscow KEU [billeting directorate], Colonel G. Panin, and the secretary

of this directorate's party committee, Lieutenant Colonel V. Razin, was discussed at an open party meeting. The criticism was acknowledged to be correct.

The course of the house's construction and the quality of the work were taken under control and capital investments were increased.

The First Deputy Chief Military Prosecutor, Major General of Justice B. Popov, informed the editors that implementation of legislation on capital construction in ordering and contract organizations which were discussed in the feuilleton "'Lengthy' Construction and the Vertical" has been checked. It was established that the production building for the repair enterprise was not turned over for operation in the time specified by the contract through the fault of the contract construction organization where the chief engineer is Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Pozdnyshev. Despite this violation of state discipline and the rules on contracts for capital construction, no penalty sanctions were applied against the contractor through the fault of the chief of department of the Moscow Military District's KEU, Lieutenant Colonel V. Nekrasov.

It was also established that when turning the first section of the production building over for operation, through the fault of the chairman of the workers' commission, Colonel I. Nikolayev, a list of unfinished work was not appended to the acceptance document which deprived the customer (the KEU of the Moscow Military District) of the possibility of imposing penalty sanctions against the contractor for the delay in their elimination. Other facts presented in the feuilleton were also confirmed in the course of the check.

The Main Military Prosecutor's Office has introduced representations addressed to the Deputy Minister of Defense of the USSR for Construction and the Billeting of Troops and the Deputy Commander of the Moscow Military District for Construction and the Billeting of Troops with regard to the violations which have been disclosed with the suggestion that they require of the corresponding officials undeviating observance of legislation on capital construction and solve the problem of the culprits' responsibility.

6367

CSO: 1801/160

GROUND FORCES

SENIOR LT PRAISED FOR INITIATIVE IN MINE-LAYING OPERATION

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Senior Lt V. Lavrenyuk with the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; "In the obstacle unit"]

[Text] Motorized infantrymen, together with tankists, broke through the "enemy's" defense and, repulsing counterattacks, drove forward. So successful a start of the tactical exercise slightly confused Sr Lt Gennadiy Krushel'nitsky. In the exercise the minelaying platoon under his command was attached to a mobile obstacle unit and was following the advancing (troops). The platoon commander became confused and decided there would be no more military activity during the daylight hours. For all appearances, the minefield would only be needed at night when the motorized infantrymen and tankists would start to dig in on the designated line.

The reflections of Lt Krushel'nitsky were interrupted by the portable radio set. The platoon received a tactical assignment: Move to the northern edge of the "Kruglaia" [round] grove and lay a minefield there. There was a rigid time frame. The platoon commander noticed concern in the senior officer's voice: Apparently, much depended on the combat engineers' mastery of skills.

The column of minelayers [minelaying vehicles] turned off the road and, maneuvering amidst old proving ground craters, headed toward the grove, darkening in the distance. Krushel'nitsky trusted his driver-mechanics. He had long made it a practice to train with them on an individual basis. The officer knows how this one or the other steers a vehicle in marshy areas, crosses pits and ledges, and drives among mines. All this information is reflected in graphic form in his notebook. The graphics of skill growth show that specialist training is sufficiently high.

The minelayers arrived at the designated line of departure. It was clear to Sr Lt Krushel'nitsky that he had to forego the usual minelaying procedure. There was not enough time for several operations. Usually, the minefield is mapped i.e., laid out relative to area reference points, without which you later cannot compose a report - a minefield record defining the field's boundaries, number of rows, mine type, etc. during the halt [prior to laying]. But now the platoon commander decides to conduct mapping during the course of the minelaying.

The minelayers deployed into a battle line at intervals which determined the distance between mine rows. The command vehicle made a short stop at the future minefield's forward boundary. This was enough for Krushel'nitskyy to map needed data with an apparatus. The minelayer moved forward again.

The minelaying had to be done in close contact with the "enemy." The wind already carried the whine of his tank engines. The platoon commander ordered radio silence. From this moment command and control was exercised only by means of flags and light signals.

The first mines lay in the ground but the Sr Lt still felt alarm. The "enemy's" tanks could emerge from the wood any second. They had to increase the speed of the minelaying. It was not easy to do this. At increased speed it is hard to maintain the assigned minelaying pattern and, often, the minelaying sequence is disrupted. On broken terrain they [mines] often "jump," or invert. And the whole time the officer signals: "Do as I do!" and orders the driver-mechanic to increase speed. Risk?

No, a calculation. Krushel'nitskyy has long involved the platoon in the search for ways to accelerate mine laying. Above all, through high specialist training and achievement of full coordination in their actions. In particular, he practised the following: Each young driver-mechanic acted as minelayer, got to know the details of his comrade's work, and learned correctly to pass mines and plant them into the ground. Then, sitting at the vehicle's levers, the driver mechanic feels the rhythm of the minelaying and the minelayer's tension. In their turn, the minelayers experienced the duties of the mechanic and understood that to guide the minelaying vehicle smoothly and evenly over broken terrain is also not easy.

In the end, the platoon's personnel mastered the ways of accelerated minelaying, and learned to exceed designated norms by 15-20 percent. In large part as a result of this, it took first place in field training competitions of related engineering subunits in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

But, training drills and exercises are one thing but actions under near combat conditions are another. Even the greatest possible speed was insufficient to completely accomplish the task. The minelayers reached the final mining mark and the officer fixed it on the map. For safety's sake it was necessary to plant a row of mines on the way out, but the enemy was nearly upon them.

The commander's first thought was: Form a column and retreat into cover. But he made a different decision: "Lay down a smoke screen!"

Soon a long plume of smoke covered the field and screened the minelayers planting the last mines from the enemy's tanks surging out from behind the grove. Literally out from under the enemy's nose the combat engineers retreated to cover. Behind them booming explosions resounded: the tanks had run on the mines and stopped. The combat engineers had their say.

The senior officer's voice again sounded on the air: "Convey thanks to the personnel for bold and vigorous (full of initiative) actions."

9355

CSO: 1801/127

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

LT COL GUSEV ON IMPROVING PILOT QUALIFICATIONS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Combat Pilot first class Lt Col V. Gusev, Moscow Order of Lenin PVO District; "Class grading and proficiency"]

[Text] The unit's personnel remember to this day those firing practices at the range. The aerial situation was difficult. The targets were echeloned and coming from various directions. The "enemy" jammed our equipment. Combat pilot first class Capt S. Pachenko was supporting Maj V. Suetin. It turned out that at the most decisive moment of the approach to the firing position, Suetin was in an unfavorable attack attitude. Pachenko, following him on the right, then took the initiative. The pilots acted in a coordinated fashion. Maj Suetin, the pilot in command, turned away while Capt Pachenko destroyed the radio-controlled target with an accurate missile strike.

High-class specialists made the greatest contribution to the common success. It is only natural: a class grade indicates the level of military proficiency. And in any regiment high-class specialists comprise that nucleus which carries the weight of executing the most difficult training missions on its shoulders.

This is precisely why the staff, subunit commanders and Party and komsomol activists of our regiment are concerned with raising aviators' qualification classes and military skill. Now, over 70 percent of our personnel are high-class specialists. But, this does not give us the right to relax.

We see room for further skill improvement (for soldiers) in the areas of improving the training method of highly-qualified specialists and changing aviators' attitudes towards this important work. What are we speaking of?

To accept a quota for an increase in the number of classed specialists at the start of the training year and, later, to formally achieve it by any means--this is not a contribution to military preparedness. It is much more important to improve the actual skill of pilots, technicians and other soldiers and to correlate the level of their experience, knowledge and skills with their earned qualification class.

Somebody could object, saying, if a specialist has a given class grade, it means he must have skills accordingly.

However, in life it is not always so. How else can you explain that a 2nd- or even 1st-class combat pilot (impossible!) makes a flight error. There are times when he will even set the stage for a flight accident. I will not make unsubstantiated statements.

Once, we were flying to the range for practice firing. Maj A. Logvinov, a qualified combat pilot 1st class, overran the runway on landing. Another example. Capt A. Tsvetkov had to accomplish an ordinary flight mission. But his flight did not last long. In the air, he discovered that one of his instruments was working improperly. Tsvetkov was returned to the airfield. As it turned out, he simply did not check his instruments' readings and adjustment before take-off and did not later notice the discrepancies in the system. And we are speaking of an officer who, at the time, was a qualified combat pilot 2nd class! In general, reality shows that a class badge, fastened to a tunic does not yet always indicate its wearer's actual high proficiency or his present maturity as an aerial fighter.

You can also run into aviators who strive to get 1st- or 2nd-class in any way; just to get it formally and not to raise their qualifications. Look at another pilot: it seems as if his attack is proper and he knows his manual. But, by individual characteristics, you feel he still isn't ready; "hasn't matured," as they say, to step up to a new, higher level. This is why, during regiment procedural board conferences, reviewing lists of pilots up for high qualification classes, we discuss each candidacy individually. What, in my view, should a combat pilot 1st class be? His assets consist not only of experience and proficiency. Having gone through a given training course, any pilot can, in principle, conduct combat pilot program exercises. But a combat pilot 1st class is a person with engineering knowledge. He must not simply know how to pilot his plane, but must feel and know its "behavior" in difficult aerial conditions and make competent decisions in critical situations.

The training of high-class specialists is complex work. Here, the main thing is not numbers or high percentages. Only as a result of individual candidate selection and continuous work with high-class specialists in the subunit, can you achieve a situation where practically every high-class aviator really becomes a reliable aerial fighter, knowing how and what to do in the most difficult situation.

Indicator in the leader's plane unexpectedly stopped working. Subsequently, on the ground, specialists determined the reasons for the defect's appearance and those at fault were punished accordingly. But this was all later. In the air, it was necessary to answer only one question: what to do? You cannot land, not knowing instrument speed. However, they do not say that a real high-class specialist is a searching, thinking person for nothing. Pachenko took the lead and directed Vysotsky to a landing.

One more example. Combat pilot 1st-class Maj B. Rybchak took off on an exercise mission. On the surface, all was normal, but he soon discovered that the fuel flow from the tanks was not taking place at the required rate (as was later determined, through the fault of the aviation specialist). The pilot stopped the mission. If Rybchak had not noticed this in good time, he might

have had to bail out.

Why do I draw attention to the fact that the high-class specialists is a thinking, "take charge" [full of initiative] person? Well, because without this, there is no natural proficiency. The pilot cuts fuel on landing--he must know why, exactly at that moment, and not earlier or later. There is a large cumulus cloud ahead and you look--the navigator's attention has lapsed--the pilot must know how to make a competent decision. We must make exactly these demands of high-class specialists.

And more. Our aviation regiment is equipped with a complement of modern interceptor aviation. Occasionally, pilots from other units arrive in our regiment and it is necessary to retrain them. Here we occasionally experience certain difficulties. It is not for nothing that they say it is easier to learn than it is to unlearn. It is harder to rid pilots who have learned piloting skills on a different aircraft type, of stereotyped habits. How do we get out of the situation?

The unit procedural board devised a special high-class retaining method for these pilots, that pertains to our aircraft type. The main point is to look for ways more quickly to eliminate old habits and understand the essence of given maneuvers using the given type of aircraft.

I regularly go on instruction flights with re-trainees. One of their characteristic mistakes is premature landing gear deployment. And, as a rule, the explanations go: "They taught us this way in the other regiment." It's necessary to repeat: "Look at the remaining fuel before acting. Otherwise you'll lower the landing gear too soon and have to skip over low gear."

We prompt re-trainees to adjust and to develop the new skills necessary for piloting the given interceptor type by means of concrete examples. And this brings significant results. Many who came to us from other units quickly became 1st-class combat pilots, proficient at piloting and aerial combat.

The regiment's personnel fulfill primary missions in the winter training period. One of the most important is the training of current interception and aerial combat experts. We do not force this process, but concentrate on making sure that a class grade always corresponds to the level of proficiency. By making high demands of flight training subordinates, we strive to form that military collective nucleus on whose shoulders rest any and all tasks of defending the aerial frontiers of the Fatherland.

9355

CSO: 1801/127

NAVAL FORCES

CRUISER KIROV RECEIVES AWARD

Moscow VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA in Russian 22 Feb 85 p 2

[Article from aboard the cruiser "Kirov" by O. Moskovskiy: "Tomorrow is Soviet Army and Navy Day: How are You Serving, Countryman?: A Missile Salvo"]

[Text] TASS--special for VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA--The nuclear-powered guided missile cruiser "Kirov" was presented with the Navy Challenge Prize for Missile Firing. The actions by the ship's crew, initiator of socialist competition in the training year, were evaluated that highly.

Navymen's stays in base are brief. They replenish stores of food and water, and again set off on a long deployment. The sea for the "Kirov," one of the most modern Soviet combatants, is her home. But naval duty gives strict tests.

...The ship was faced with a difficult and responsible test--fire of the main missile system. A missile attack is only part of the short-lived modern combat action, which is characterized by a sudden change in the situation and great spatial scope. An enormous quantity of data is processed and the situation estimated scrupulously for an accurate salvo in the ship's control center.

Then the main system was ready for action. The cruiser's commanding officer, Capt 2d Rank Sergey Vladimirovich Lebedev, gave the command:

"Salvo permitted!"

And the response by the division officer:

"Salvo!"

A fiery trail lit up the ship's hulk in the darkness of the polar night. The missiles headed for the target. Soon an announcement came over the ship's loudspeaker system: target hit!

The cruiser had confirmed the title of outstanding. The crew's success was rightly entered as a bright page in the annals of heroic affairs of the ship, whose history has its roots in the glorious past of the Soviet Navy.

The present-day "Kirov" adopted not only the name but also the traditions of her predecessor, a red-banner cruiser. To serve aboard the ship is a special honor for each young person. Representatives of 23 nationalities from 14 union republics now are aboard the "Kirov." Our countrymen also are among them.

Sending the best Moscow draftees aboard the guided missile cruiser on Komsomol orders also is a good tradition of the capital Komsomol. It so happens that three close relatives now are serving at the same time aboard the "Kirov."

When call-up time came brothers Pavel and Mikhail Chalin and their cousin Andrey Starukhin requested in a letter to the Navy command sent via KOMSOMOL'-SKAYA PRAVDA that they be sent to the same ship. The request was satisfied. The relatives' first steps in learning the rudiments of naval service have been confident ones...

If it is said that the nuclear reactor is the heart of the ship, electrical power is her blood. Naval electrician's mates have a large and troublesome area of responsibility, but people aboard ship speak about our countryman Petty Officer 1st Class Oleg Sviridov, a party member and in charge of a squad of electrician's mates, only in the superlative degree. The recent AZIK [Order of Labor Red Banner Moscow Motor Vehicle Plant imeni Leninist Komsomol] worker rightly enjoys great respect among comrades and commanders. Oleg's time soon will come to be released to the reserve, and he is preparing a worthy replacement in his place.

6904

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NAVAL FORCES

OBITUARY: VICE ADMIRAL V. KH. SAAKYAN

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Dec 84 p 4

[Text] Vice Admiral Vladimir Khristoforovich Saakyan, a participant in the Great Patriotic War, died suddenly at the age of 59. He dedicated his entire life to selfless service to the motherland and the work of the Communist Party, whose ranks he joined in 1952.

V. Kh. Saakyan was born on 21 January, 1926, in the city of Baku. He entered the M. V. Frunze Higher Naval School as a youth of seventeen. After graduating, he served in ships of the Pacific and Baltic Sea Fleets. Since 1962, after graduation from the Naval Academy, he held high positions in unit staffs and the Baltic Sea Fleet staff. He was also the fleet's chief of staff. In his final years, he headed a department in the Main Naval Staff and was its deputy chief.

V. Kh. Saakyan devoted all his strength and knowledge to the work of strengthening naval forces' combat readiness. Vladimir Khristoforovich's industriousness, party principles, conscientious attitude towards doing his duty, professional competence, and modesty gained him respect and deserved prestige among all those who served with him. The Order of the October Revolution, the Order of the Red Banner, two Orders of the Red Star, the Order "For Service to the Motherland in the Armed Forces of the USSR," Third Class and many medals attest to his service to his country.

The bright memory of Vladimir Khristoforovich Saakyan - a loyal son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, a fiery patriot of the Socialist motherland, will always remain in our hearts.

Signed:

S. G. Gorshkov, A. I. Sorokin, P. N. Medvedev, N. I. Smirnov, V. N. Chernavin, G. A. Bodarenko, P. G. Kotov, G. A. Kuznetsov, L. V. Mizin, V. G. Novikov, P. N. Naboitsev, S. P. Vzrgin, V. N. Kharitonov, Iu. A. Bystrov, V. P. Ivano

9355

CSO: 1801/127

SPECIAL TROOPS

CONSTRUCTION DRAFTING ORGANIZATION FULFILLS 1984 PLAN

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jan 85 p 1

[Editorial; "On a Modern Technical Base"]

[Text] The decorated design organization's collective, commanded by Maj Gen N. Peshin successfully completed its 1984 plan and socialist objectives by all leading indices.

Having fervently supported the call of the military construction organization personnel under the command of Col E. Borisov, the military designers entered into the socialist competition under the motto: "For the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and 27th CPSU Congress -- our selfless vigorous labor," and assumed the following socialist objectives for 1985:

To broadly infuse advances of science and engineering into design and perfect the planning, organization, and control of design estimates. To bring the estimated cost of construction by 5 percent and of labor expenses by 4.5 percent below plan by progressive decision making in project management, the use of industrial finishing methods, and other organizational and technical measures. To fulfill the annual plan for released designs by 28 December, and of state budget-financed work by 15 December. To lower the design cost price by 1 percent.

To release ahead of time design documentation for the construction of unitized large-panel buildings of the diagnostic wing of the Military Hospital imeni N. N. Burdenko; main architectural drafts of one of the Military Sanatorium imeni K. E. Voroshilov; and for the reconstruction of a USSR Ministry of Defense construction industry factory production shop.

To more actively implement a comprehensive design quality control system. To fulfill at least 50 percent of the jobs with excellent quality and the rest without defects.

To more broadly utilize unification and type-design for project decisions. To devise, over and above the plan, 20 catalogs for ground forces' quarters construction design, and engineering equipment; no less than 15 with new equipment, resulting in higher quality project decision-making and design

production efficiency. To bring the automation level of design work to 15.2 percent

To ensure overfulfillment of plan quotas by conservation through design: metal by 7 percent, cement by 10 percent, wood products by 8 percent, and thermal energy by 5 percent.

To strive, in every possible way, for the heightening of socio-political and work activity of personnel, to develop the movement toward a communist attitude towards labor. To conduct "subbotniki" [unpaid Saturday work-days] dedicated to the 115th anniversary of V. E. Lenin's birthday and to the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory.

To perfect the ideological mass propaganda work in the collectives. To stir the heroic-patriotic education of personnel. To open a thematic exhibition of design work for the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory: "Improvement of troop life and living arrangements -- our contribution to the strengthening of the military might of the Soviet Army and Navy."

The Socialist obligations were discussed and accepted at the project design organization meeting of the Party, union, and Komsomol (Young Communists) aktiv.

9355

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SPECIAL TROOPS

PIPE-LAYING UNIT REPAIRS WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Lt Col V. Klimenko; "Thanks to the Pipelayers"]

[Text] The Sevastopol Gorispolkom [City Executive Committee] passed a special resolution concerning the award of certificates and valuable gifts to a group of soldiers - sergeants and officers who showed courage and initiative while laying the pipeline.

It happened that in one district the water main broke down and its repair would take a long time. People were left without water. Local officials asked the soldiers to quickly lay a pipeline from the reservoir. The pipelaying subunit commanded by Col G. Prisyazhnyy arrived in the designated district.

Surveying the [pipe] route, Col G. Prisyazhnyy assigned equipment and people by sectors. The area of the future water pipeline's course was difficult: several streams and highway crossings.

But delay was impossible and the pipelayers went to work at once. They beat the standard installation time for equipment and assemblies by a factor of two.

The First Secretary of the Party Gorkom (City Committee) A. Smolyannikov and the Gorispolkom Chairman E. Generalov sent the Red Banner Odessa Military District Commander-in-Chief a letter of thanks, in which they expressed their gratitude to the soldiers.

The District Commander-in-Chief, Col Gen A. Elagin congratulated officers G. Prisyazhnyy, A. Arkhipov, A. Volosatov, I. Sergey, G. Gorb, V. Shcherbin, V. Grebel'nik, and Yu. Soshnikov, Sergeant Yu. Minaev, V. Pauchik, and others for exemplary action under difficult conditions.

9355

CSO: 1801/127

CIVIL DEFENSE

EDITORIAL: DOSAAF CALLED UPON TO IMPROVE CD MEASURES

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 13 Jan 85 p 1

[Editorial: "CD Staffs and DOSAAF Committees"]

[Text] The paramount objective of our state's foreign policy is to assure peace and see to it that the peoples of our country and all peoples on the globe can live in security, with confidence in their future. Vladimir Il'ich Lenin said that "we promise workers and peasants to do everything for peace, and we will do this." Even now this Leninist precept is determining in the foreign policy course of the Communist Party and Soviet government.

New-Year's congratulations to the Soviet people from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers states: "In the present international situation, aggravated through the fault of aggressive imperialist circles, the Soviet Union along with countries of the socialist community and together with all peaceloving forces is doing and will do everything dependent on it to normalize the planet's political climate and rid mankind of the nuclear threat."

Soviet citizens fervently approve and comprehensively support the peaceloving policy of their own Communist Party. This is manifested above all in the fact that toilers in plants, factories, fields and farms are building up their efforts in the job of further strengthening the country's economic and defense might. In preparing a worthy celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Victory and for the 27th CPSU Congress, the Soviet people are doing everything to ensure that our great Motherland becomes even more beautiful, richer and stronger so that nothing unexpected catches us unawares. Of importance in accomplishing this task is a further improvement in civil defense and in its capabilities to train the population in protection against mass destruction weapons, to ensure the stable functioning of national economic installations, and to perform rescue and emergency reconstruction work in demolished and stricken areas.

Civil defense demands constant great attention. DOSAAF organizations, which have much experience in preparing the populace for actions under conditions of enemy attacks, are making a substantial contribution to the job of improving civil defense. From the moment of its establishment, Osoaviakhim [Society for Assistance to Defense and the Aviation-Chemical Industry] carried military

knowledge into the broad masses of workers and familiarized workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia with the methods of defense against enemy weapons. When local air defense (MPVO) was established, Osoaviakhim united the efforts of other public organizations to prepare the populace for air defense and chemical defense. This work gained special scope during the Great Patriotic War. The Hitlerites just did not succeed in disorganizing our rear or undermining the population's morale by aerial bombardment. Millions of Soviet citizens knew how to protect themselves against air attack, how to mop up the aftermath of barbaric bombing as quickly as possible and how to assure the vital activities of national economic installations.

Higher demands than in the past now are being placed on the Defense Society's work involving assistance to civil defense in preparing the populace for protection against enemy attack. If a present-day war is unleashed by the imperialists, it will require the entire populace to have supreme moral-psychological staunchness and the ability to make use of individual and collective protective gear in order to preserve people's health and life and assure stable operation of national economic installations under conditions of the enemy's employment of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons.

In fulfilling requirements of the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Decree dated 7 May 1966 and resolutions of the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress, Society organizations broadened and strengthened ties with civil defense staffs and stepped up propaganda of population protection measures against mass destruction weapons. Take for example the DOSAAF primary organization at the Tashkent National Economic Institute. Its activists tell students stories about civil defense measures, and they participated in organizing CD reading rooms and the "Civil Defense is a Nationwide Job" photo display in all faculties.

DOSAAF members function precisely when installation exercises are conducted. It was no accident that the Institute came out the winner in socialist competition on civil defense matters for the 11th time in a row and won the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Challenge Red Banner.

The DOSAAF primary organization of the Ordzhonikidzeabad 7th Secondary School (Tajik SSR) does much to propagandize civil defense. CD days in which DOSAAF members take a very active part are conducted here regularly.

As a rule, the tie between committees of DOSAAF primary organizations and installation CD staffs is closer where these matters also are accomplished better at a higher level--in the rayon, city, oblast and republic. In Shadrinskiy Rayon (Kurgan Oblast) for example, proper emphasis is placed on civil defense as a rule in the majority of DOSAAF primary organizations of sovkhoses and industrial enterprises. This occurs above all because the DOSAAF raykom collaborates productively with the rayon CD staff. Many military-patriotic activities contributing to the spread of defense knowledge are planned and conducted here jointly.

The Defense Society's organizations have many opportunities to cooperate with civil defense in accomplishing the missions it faces. Take sports work. The fact is that it is always possible to introduce elements of civil defense norms to them by organizing competitions in technical and applied military sports. This is especially popular when young people of predraft and draft ages, pupils, and young workers and kolkhoz members compete. Such competitions are held regularly during the periods of call-up to the Armed Forces in a number of Moscow's rayons and in many cities of the Ukrainian SSR.

The effectiveness of civil defense is determined largely by the degree of training and experience of the fighting men and commanders of nonmilitarized formations. The majority of them are DOSAAF members. It is the duty of every primary organization to show concern for their readiness to perform their duties and to trouble themselves to train the specialists needed by the nonmilitarized formations. In the difficult war years, for example, Osoaviakhim organizations trained tens of thousands of specialists for local air defense, taught thousands of people to build the simplest shelters, taught them to use the protective mask and extinguish incendiary bombs, and so on. This work is even more within the capability of DOSAAF organizations now, especially the large organizations, chiefly those which have the necessary training facility and instruction-teaching cadres.

But what if there is no such facility? DOSAAF committees and CD staffs in many places establish one together and use it jointly to accomplish common tasks.

...The 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress demanded that its organizations "comprehensively facilitate the accomplishment of tasks facing civil defense staffs." There is no doubt that the Society's organizations will fulfill this requirement. This is dictated by the interests of strengthening the Motherland's defense might.

6904

CSO: 1801/152

DOSAAF

LITHUANIAN DEPUTY CHIEF REVIEWS CURRENT ACTIVITIES

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 10 Feb 85 p 4

[Interview with R. Eynoris, deputy chairman of Lithuanian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee, by SOVETSKAYA LITVA correspondent A. Solarev: "Our Interviews: We Prepare the Motherland's Defenders"; date and place not specified]

[Text] In the present complex international situation, the Communist Party and Soviet government are placing enormous emphasis on strengthening national defense and preparing workers, and young people in particular, to defend the socialist homeland. The republic DOSAAF makes a substantial contribution toward accomplishing these tasks. SOVETSKAYA LITVA correspondent A. Solarev asks R. Eynoris, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee, to tell about the Defense Society's work.

[Question] DOSAAF has been given an honorable duty to prepare young people for military service. What successes have been achieved here?

[Answer] A comprehensive system for preparing young people for military service has been established in the republic defense organization and continues to improve. In particular, it includes political and military-patriotic indoctrination, training of specialists for the USSR Armed Forces, general basic military training, and the propaganda of military and military-technical knowledge.

We now have everything necessary for quality preparation of young people for military service: motor vehicle, technical and radiotechnical schools; aviation and sports clubs; basic military training points; and thousands of technical and sports sections and groups. All of them are manned with highly qualified instructor cadres. The technical outfitting of DOSAAF schools and clubs permits accomplishing the assigned tasks successfully. Training is done under conditions approximating those of the Armed Forces.

Each year the quality of draftee training for military service improves. For example, the average results in 1984 were 4.6 points and 97 percent of cadet drivers passed the GAI [State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate] exams the first time. This is more than 10 percent higher than the unionwide indicator. There

were high results in the cadets' physical training: 97 percent fulfilled norms of the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] complex and 70 percent fulfilled norms of the 3d sports category. For the last ten years the Lithuanian USSR DOSAAF has repeatedly taken prize places in socialist competition among defense societies of the union republics, and three times was awarded the Ground Forces Command Challenge Red Banner. The Shyaulyay Model Joint Technical School imeni V. Karvyalis was awarded the Baltic Military District Challenge Red Banner four times and the Kaunas Motor Vehicle School took prize places in district socialist competition just as many times.

A. Sruogis, chief of the Shyaulyay DOSAAF school, was awarded the Emblem of Honor Order and S. Kayris, deputy chairman and chief of the Military-Technical and Basic Military Training Department of the Lithuanian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee, received the Order of Red Star for high indicators in training specialists for the USSR Armed Forces.

[Question] The athletic successes of republic DOSAAF members are commonly known. With what new achievements have the Society's athletic coffers been filled of late?

[Answer] V. Gaylyus and G. Kishonas demonstrated high athletic proficiency and won nine gold and two silver medals as part of the USSR national team in competitions for teams of countries of the socialist community in military combined games held in the CSSR under the motto "For Peace and Brotherhood." The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee recently named the best athletes for last year in 12 technical and applied military sports. Among others, six representatives of Soviet Lithuania were named in four sports (motor vehicle model building, motor vehicle, motor boat, and applied military combined games). They are G. Visotskas, S. Brundza, E. Tamulyavichyus, V. Sakavichus, A. Shlapikas and V. Gaylyus. Lithuanian DOSAAF members took the first three places in the seventh vehicle class in the USSR championship in autorally, and R. Beresnyavichyus and V. Fedoravichyus became national champions.

Republic DOSAAF members won a total of 37 medals, including 20 gold, 8 silver and 9 bronze at competitions of various levels.

[Question] A monthlong campaign of mass defense work is under way these days. What are the most interesting activities in this campaign?

[Answer] There are lectures, reports, talks, theme nights, and meetings with war, labor and USSR Armed Forces veterans in the labor and academic collectives. Lenin and sociopolitical readings, military-patriotic film festivals, draftee gatherings, competitions in technical and applied military sports, militarized tours, and reviews and contests of technical innovation are being held during the monthlong campaign.

There is no question the campaign will contribute to a further development and increase in quality and effectiveness of military-patriotic, mass defense, and sports work in the labor and academic collectives and to the preparation of workers and young people for defense of the socialist Motherland.

[Question] As in every kind of work there apparently still are unresolved problems in your "sector"?

[Answer] There are of course many problems. First of all, there is the establishment of a technical facility in all primary organizations. We need both financial and technical assistance from enterprises and organizations for this. There are good examples. Much is being done to develop the facility at such industrial enterprises as the Vilnius Fuel Equipment Plant and the Vilnius Radio Measuring Instruments Plant. I would like all labor collectives to take the example from them. We also have to increase the activeness and fighting spirit of primary DOSAAF organizations. This can be achieved above all through the selection and placement of management workers at these levels and through their close coordination with party, trade union, Komsomol and sports committees. There also has to be an even development of technical and applied military sports for an improvement in our work. Now only 3-5 sports each, taking in a small amount of the population, are being developed in a large number of rayons out of the 36 sports cultivated in the republic. For our part, we are doing a great deal to include young people more in these sports. But here too we need help on the part of all local organizations interested in the development of sports. The solution of these problems also will permit an improvement in young people's preparation for military service and for military-patriotic indoctrination of the workers.

6904

CSO: 1801/152

DOSAAF

NEW NORMS FOR GTO COMPLEX

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by Col V. Marushchak, deputy chairman of Sports Committee, Soviet Ministry of Defense: "Readiness for Labor and Defense"]

[Text] The "Ready for Labor and Defense" [GTO] all-union physical culture complex has been serving our people for more than 50 years. And during all this time it has brought and continues to bring health, strength, and a good attitude to the Soviet people. The complex was constantly improved in accordance with the economic and social transformations which occurred in our country. How can we fail to recall here that even during the years of the Great Patriotic War the role of the complex as an effective factor in training the Soviet people for labor and the country's defense was graphically manifested.

Beginning this year, new normative requirements are being introduced into the GTO complex. Introduced into the structure and content of the GTO complex which has been in effect since 1972, they subordinate the work of the physical culture organizations to an even greater degree to the accomplishment of the tasks put forth by the September (1981) decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Council of Ministers, "On a further rise in the mass nature of physical culture and sport."

The basic purpose of the changes and additions to the GTO complex is for the youth, while still at school age, to achieve comprehensive physical development and to instill in it the requirement to engage in physical culture and sport.

The GTO complex which has been in effect since January of this year consists of two interconnected but, at the same time, independent parts. The first of them -- the complex, "Be ready for labor and defense of the USSR"--is for pupils of the first to eighth grades. It was developed with consideration of the reforms of the general-educational and vocational schools as well as with the accelerated physical development of children of ages 6-15 which has been planned and which should be reinforced by comprehensive physical training. The BGTO [Be Ready for Labor and Defense] complex requires each schoolboy to become actively engaged in physical culture and sport. It is divided into four stages--"Ready for the start lines," "Everyone starts," "Bold and dexterous," and "Sports shift."

The second part of the complex is called "Ready for labor and the defense of the USSR." It consists of three stages: I--"Strength and courage"--intended for

schoolchildren of the 9th-11th grades and pupils of technikums and vocational and technical schools (boys and girls 16-17 years of age inclusive). II--"Physical perfection"--intended for people 18-39 years of age. III--"Health in movement"--intended for men and women 40 years of age and older.

They are, so to say, structural changes in the GTO complex. But its content also changed. In connection with this, I will permit myself a small digression. In the Armed Forces, the basis of the men's physical condition are the norms of the Military Sports Complex (VSK). The question may arise automatically for someone: how are the GTO and VSK complexes connected? I will answer this by saying that the basis for the Military Sports Complex was and remains the GTO complex. Therefore, those changes which this complex underwent are important for us. And really, its very essence is a readiness not only to work for the good of the motherland, but also to be ready to defend it.

The new GTO complex will further the better training of the youths for service in the army. In the variants of the BGTO and GTO complexes the direction has been set for the active development of endurance. The running distances have been increased significantly. Also of unquestioned value is the fact that pupils of grades three to six will now begin to engage in shooting sport, accomplishing exercises from the air weapon and, from the seventh grade--from small-caliber rifles. On coming to the army the youths, naturally, will master combat small arms more rapidly and will become skillful defenders of the motherland more rapidly.

Conditions for the accomplishment of tourist trips have become more realistic in the new GTO complex. Beginning with stage III of the BGTO they will be one-day trips for all age groups, which will facilitate their organization and conduct. In addition, a mandatory condition of the trips is the fact that they should be conducted without fail to places having historic significance and connected with the revolutionary, combat, and labor glory of the Soviet people. Now the tourist should not only move actively over the entire route, but in so doing should also be able to orient himself on the ground using a map and compass, select locations to lay out a bivouac, be able to set up a tent, and light a campfire, prepare food, select the method for crossing artificial and natural obstacles, and render first aid with injuries and accidents. You will agree that this tourist knowledge and skills will be very useful for the youth in the period of his service in the army.

Attention is also merited by the fact that mandatory requirements for the so-called weekly motive regime also appeared among the innovations of the GTO complex. It is a unique list of what the representative of one or another age category should do in what amount during the week for the successful passing of the complex' norms. Now there is no need to become involved in the selection of exercises and the number of their repetitions. There is a plan which should be adhered to. Here, naturally, the state of health and state of physical training should be considered.

Another favorable feature in the GTO complex is the fact that some of its standards approach the excellent grades of soldiers and seamen for physical training. This pertains to such exercises as pull-ups on the horizontal bar, ski races, and several other disciplines.

But at the same time, if we speak of the preparation of youths for service in the army and this, I recall, is a component part of the GTO complex, it should be noted that not all its standards meet today's requirements. For example, it is only necessary to throw a training grenade 38 meters to claim receiving the gold badge of the GTO complex. Under army conditions the standard for an excellent grade is 45 meters. As we see, the difference is substantial. In addition, it should be considered that the soldier throws the grenade in his daily uniform and, what is more, with a weapon instead of in sports clothing. The same can be said about the standards for the 100- and 3,000-meter runs.

But on the whole, the improved GTO complex will be a new incentive for the mass attraction of the population to lessons in physical culture and sport and will further the strengthening of health and the preservation of creative longevity of the workers and, in the end, their readiness to accomplish their patriotic duty--to defend the motherland.

6367

CSO: 1801/148

DOSAAF

BRIEFS

NEW LITHUANIAN DOSAAF CHAIRMAN--Vilnius, 12 February (EL'TA)--A plenum of the Lithuanian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee was held today to discuss the question of work by the Society's committees and organizations to implement resolutions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and tasks of improving the military-patriotic indoctrination of young people in light of the CPSU Central Committee decree on improving party management of the Komsomol. R. Eynoris, deputy chairman of the republic Society Central Committee, made a report. The plenum also discussed an organizational matter. Maj Gen R. Zhal'nerauskas was relieved of duties as chairman of the Lithuanian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee in connection with retirement on pension. Col G. Taurinskas was elected chairman of the Society Central Committee. N. Dybenko, second secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, and Col Gen Avn HSU S. Kharlamov, deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, spoke at the plenum. A. Chesnavichus, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Sovmin [Council of Ministers], and S. Apanavichyus, chief of the Administrative Organs Department of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the plenum's work. [Text] [Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 13 Feb 85 p 1] 6904

CSO: 1801/152

MILITARY HISTORY

GENERALS YUSHCHUK, ANTONOV, MACHIN ON VISTULA-ODER OPERATION

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jan 85 p 2

[Article reporting an interview with senior retired World War II participants Maj Gen I Yushchuk, Maj Gen V. Antonov, Col N. Ruban, and Lt Gen M. Machin; "From the Vistula to the Oder"]

[Text] Forty years ago, 12 January 1945, the Vistula-Oder offensive operation was begun by forces of the 1st Belorussian and 1st Ukrainian Fronts with participation by troops of the left flank of the 2nd Belorussian Front and the right flank of the 4th Ukrainian Front. The most powerful combination of Soviet forces ever created for a strategic operation went into this offensive. It included 2.2 million men, 33,500 guns and mortars, 7,000 tanks and self-propelled guns and 5,000 aircraft.

The 1st army of Polish Forces operated as a part of the 1st Belorussian Front.

The operation was the largest in the history of World War II, as measured by the political-military results achieved. Combat operations opened up a front more than 500 km wide and up to 500 km in depth. The plan for the operation was to launch powerful blows from the Vistula bridgeheads in the direction of Poznan and Brest to break through enemy defenses, scatter his forces and defeat them in detail.

The operation, which required secret preparation, was initiated seven days earlier than planned. The Supreme High Command staff, out of loyalty to the alliance, accomplished this in response to a request from the Anglo-American leadership.

PARTICIPANTS RECOUNT THE STORY

Maj Gen I. Yushchuk

During the period of the operation I commanded the 11th Tank Corps. Our participation was to begin at the Pulawy bridgehead, where two combined arms armies, the 69th and the 33rd, and another tank corps, the 9th, were centered. A stronger attack was planned by our 1st Belorussian Front from the Magnushevskyy bridgehead. Four combined arms armies, two tank armies and a

cavalry corps were concentrated there. The 47th Army made another (the third) attack in the advance to Warsaw from the northwest.

The forces of our front went on the offensive on the 14th of January. By the end of the second day of the advance, the enemy defense on the main attack axis was broken and forces had penetrated 30 km in depth. Complete success was also achieved in the attack from the Pulawy bridgehead. Here we penetrated the enemy defense to a depth of 50 km. Reports that the 47th Army, which had initiated its offensive the day after the others, had crossed the Vistula and began the encirclement of the Warsaw-based enemy force from the north, was greeted with joy by the rest of the corps. On the 17th of January, units of the 1st Polish Army, the 61st and 47th Armies liberated the Polish capital. At the same time, in the south, the 1st Ukrainian Front shattered a strong enemy formation, widening the breakthrough to 250 km. Is it necessary to say that all of this heartened commanders and soldiers, gave rise to an unstoppable offensive breakthrough, and inspired them to heroic acts.

The soldiers in one of the battalions of the 77th Guards Infantry Division displayed enormous heroism during the breakthrough from our bridgehead. All of the soldiers of this podrazdeleniye were awarded the Order of Glory. The 69th Army Military Council awarded it the honorary title of Battalion of Glory.

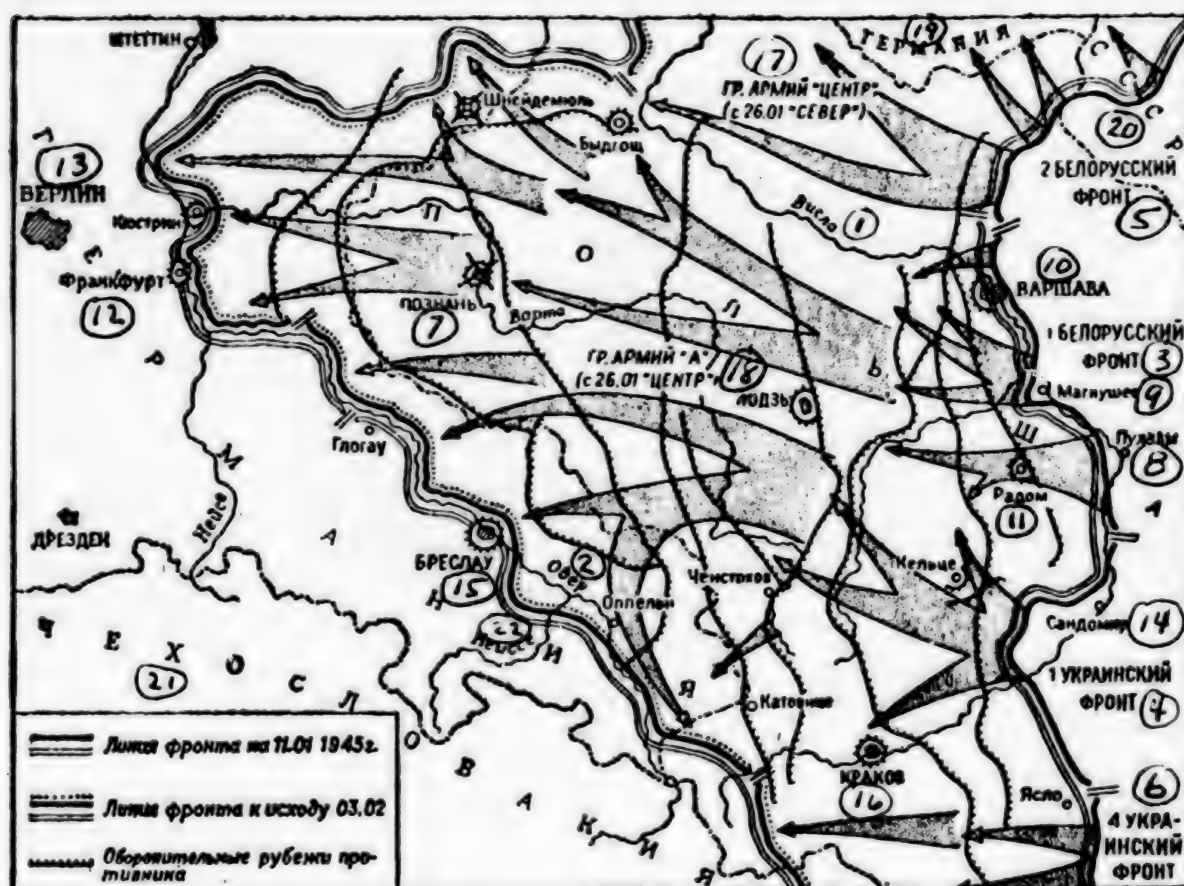
Our corps was given the mission to capture Radom--a major industrial center and principle supply base of the 9th German Army. The enemy encircled the city with a powerful ring of resistance. We decided to take it with simultaneous attacks by the tank brigades from three sides--the north, east and south. Never before had we possessed the capability to make such a grand maneuver.

The lead detachment of the 20th Tank Brigade, commanded by Sr Lt A. Grigorev, Hero of the Soviet Union, was the first to enter the city. The battles were fierce.

The Hitlerists counter attacked the tankers several times, Attempting to dislodge them from the city blocks. They were able to achieve major superiority in strength in several areas. For example, the team of Jr Lt P. Burov, located in ambush along the highway, managed singlehandedly to carry out combat with twelve "panthers." The team destroyed four and the rest were forced to retreat.

The city was cleared of enemy on the 16th of January. Our tank corps was awarded the honorary title "Radomskyy."

After two days of battle, shock forces of the 1st Belorussian Front from the Magnushewskyy and Pulawy bridgeheads, joined up, having essentially formed a broad advance 120 km wide. After the victory, I read with satisfaction, an admission by a Hitlerist general, K. Tippelskirch, "By yesterday, the 15th of January, in a sector from the Nida River to the Pilica River, there was no coherent organically-connected German Front. A terrible danger faced the units of the 9th Army..."



The following appeared in the text, in the order given:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Vistula River | 9. Magnushev |
| 2. Oder River | 10. Warsaw |
| 3. 1st Belorussian Front | 11. Radom |
| 4. 1st Ukrainian Front | 12. Frankfurt |
| 5. 2nd Belorussian Front | 13. Berlin |
| 6. 4th Ukrainian Front | 14. Sandumierz |
| 7. Poznan | 15. Breslau |
| 8. Pulawy | 16. Krakow |

Other points of interest on the map:

17. Army Group "Center;" after Jan 26, "North."
18. Army Group "A;" after Jan 26, "Center."
19. Germany
20. USSR
21. Czechoslovakia
22. Neisse River

Map Legend

- Front line on 11 Jan 1945.
- Front line at day's end 3 Feb.
- Enemy Defensive Lines.

Subsequently, actions of the corps and a number of other mobile units took the form of a front and then a parallel pursuit of the enemy. The lead unit of the 65th Tank Brigade under Maj V. Pavlov, stood out in this action. Having received a mission to seize crossings over the lakes in the area of the city of Bol'shtyna, the detachment broke through 40 km to the enemy rear, seized crossings and secured them for the passage of the corp's main body.

On 3 February, the corps advanced to the Oder north of Frankfurt. By that day, the forces of the front had not only cleared the enemy from the river's right bank in a 100 km belt, but had also seized several bridgeheads over the river.

Maj Gen V. Antonov

The 301st Infantry Division, which I commanded, became a component of the 5th Shock Army, having advanced in mutual support with the others from the Magnushewskyy bridgehead. I remember that at the army command post, where all the division commanders were located, the commanding general of the 1st Belorussian Front, Marshal of the Soviet Union G. K. Zhukov, arrived. Having explained the units' missions, task organizations and other matters, he reminded us of the operation's enormous political significance, emphasizing: we are bringing freedom to the Polish people.

In two days, our forces went on the offensive. The daring actions of the leading battalions were characteristic of the operation. This was also true of the attack by our division. Carrying out a reconnaissance in force, a battalion commanded Maj V. Tushev, drove the enemy from the forward defences. We were able to seize undamaged bridges over the Pilica River. We also forced a crossing over the ice. At the bridgehead beyond the river we repulsed six enemy counterattacks while soyedineniye of the 2nd Guards Tank Army drove them off to the west.

A headlong rush by the shock forces of two fronts began in a spearhead in which four tank armies and five separate tank corps operated. Such a rapid tempo of advance of tank and combined arms soyedineniye is unprecedented in the history of war.

In order to accelerate the advance to the Oder, the commanding general of the 5th Shock Army, Gen Col N. Berzarin, created a forward army detachment including the best infantry, tank and artillery units. By morning of the 31st of January, the detachment commanded by Col Ch. Esipenko, reached the Oder. Infantry podrazdeleniye crossed the thick ice to the opposite bank and began to fortify it. Tanks and a large part of the artillery occupied firing positions on the eastern bank in preparation to cover the infantry. In this way, a small bridgehead was established in the area of Kinica. There were 68 km to Berlin--the Fascist lair.

The enemy launched desperate attempts to eject our soldiers from the bridgehead. The plot of land beyond the Oder shook from the explosions of bombs and shells as it was attacked from three sides. But Soviet soldiers stood unflinchingly. The commander of the 1006th Infantry Regiment radioed:

"We will defend the bridgehead to our last cartridge." The detachment held on. The 26th Guards Infantry Corps hurried to help them.

In the region of Tsellin, our division, with other soyedineniye on the army's right flank succeeded in seizing a bridgehead. Further to the left, units of the 32nd Infantry Corps, having forced a river crossing, joined the battle for Kustrin. In the first stage, the bridgehead was widened to a 44 km frontage. The advance of the 1st Belorussian Front Shock Group to Berlin, in the concluding stage of the war, began literally from this beachhead.

Col. N. Ruban

All of the achievements of Soviet military art were revealed during the time when our forces were operating between the Vistula and the Oder. The forces concentrated on the main attack were courageous and decisive. The 1st Ukrainian Front, commanded by Marshal of the Soviet Union I. S. Konev, delivered just one strike--from the Sandomierz bridgehead. A huge force attacked the enemy--eight combined arms armies and two tank armies, three tank corps, a mechanized and a cavalry corps. The organization of artillery preparation for the offense, artillery and aviation support of the infantry and tank units' operations in the depth of the enemy defense were brilliant. We thought of aviators with deep gratitude in those days. Our aircraft were practically the only ones in the sky above us.

The battles for Elze were especially heavy for the 50th Infantry Division which I commanded. The division scouts penetrated to the city first with a self-propelled artillery battalion under the command of Maj F. Ishimstev. They cleverly made use of gaps between the Hitlerist strong points. Thanks to the suddenness of the operation, 30 serviceable enemy aircraft were captured on the city airfield.

Toward morning, the enemy was ejected from Elze by the joint efforts of our division with the 254th Infantry Division. More than 60 enemy tanks and assault guns, 120 trucks/cars and tens of armored transports were left in the streets. The 50th Infantry Division was awarded the Order of Suvorov, 2nd Class for the capture of Elze.

The forces continued to move further west through battle. I recall that on the 28th of January, the commander of the reconnaissance company Sr Lt V. Borodai, reported: "Reached the Oder north of Breslau." Other podrazdeleniye and soyedineniye rapidly closed on the river. We decided to force a crossing without delay. The engineers threw together about 30 rafts. The lead battalion, commanded by Capt K. Perov, crossed on them.

Enemy pillboxes caused us severe problems in the bridgehead. During the crossing, one of them was destroyed by the company Komsomol organizer, Sr Sgt P. Zaitsev. Having used up his grenades, he covered the pillbox embrasure with dirt. In a rush, the company crossed the area which was covered by fire and seized a piece of land beyond the Oder.

The heroism of the commanders, political workers, and soldiers was massive. During those days, Sgt M. Kharchenko, a detachment commander, became a bearer of the Order of Glory. He was selected to represent our division in the Victory Parade. A year later, I earnestly congratulated the heroes of the battles with a new high award, the Order of Lenin. For valiant labor in a peaceful pursuit. The fearless commander of the reconnaissance company, V. Borodai, became famous in a peaceful walk of life, he became a peoples' artist of the USSR. I together with all the veterans of the division felt extreme pride when he, as one of the creators of the memorial complex in Kiev, "The Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945," was awarded the Lenin Prize.

Years pass, decades, but the achievement of Soviet soldiers on Polish soil, who prevented the threatened defeat of allied forces in the Ardennes, and hastened the conclusive defeat of fascist Germany, has not dimmed in the peoples' memories.

Lt Gen of Aviation M. Machin

The Vistula-to-Oder campaign was planned in the fall of 1944. We especially appreciated the heroic work of the rear echelons. The forces of the 1st Ukrainian Front, while on a standown following the difficult Lvov-Sandomierz operation, received new equipment. Regiments and divisions of the 5th Guards Fighter Aviation Corps, which I commanded, received new types of fighters--YAK-3 and La-7pf. These were outstanding airplanes. Both equipment and personnel arrived at the Sandomierz bridgehead at night. Strategic deception was accomplished very skillfully so that the enemy was unaware of the strength of our attack force at the Vistula.

Several days before the initiation of the offensive, the front commander, Marshal of the Soviet Union, I. S. Konev, assembled the aviation corps commanders. At the meeting I learned that our corps and the 3rd Guards Attack Aviation Corps, commanded by Guard Maj Gen M. Gorlachenko, would operate in conjunction with the 5th Guards Army. Details were agreed upon during a meeting with the army commander, Guards Col Gen A. Zhadov.

During the first days of the operation, weather conditions did not permit utilization of aviation at full strength. Later, however, we had a hot time. In the sky over Krakow, toward which the 5th Guards and 52nd Armies rushed, an uninterrupted air war was conducted by the aviation division which was commanded by Guards Col V. Davidkov. The division commander personally shot down several enemy aircraft during those battles.

The RUS-2 radar helped us keep track of the air situation. It was necessary to keep a group of fighters in the air almost constantly. Our scouts reported many valuable observations about the situation on the ground. A large concentration of enemy forces was observed in the woods southwest of Krakow. Attack planes and bombers attacked the area. The city was still not cleared of enemy when squadrons of the division commanded by Hero of the Soviet Union, Guards Col M. Noga, landed at the Krakow airfield.

Later, the airfield in the city of Brig was captured in the same way. It turned out that its runway was prepared for destruction; large caliber aerial high explosive bombs were emplaced every 50 m. With the help of tankers, who had penetrated to the airfield, we were able to disarm the bombs. During the spring thaw, when all dirt strips became useless, the Brig airfield played an important role. Each day, 600-700 planes took off from it.

[In Box] Having reached the Oder and captured a bridgehead on its left bank, the operation was concluded. Soviet forces, with the participation of the 1st Polish Army, liberated a significant part of Poland and entered German territory. One hundred forty seven thousand four hundred fascist soldiers and officers were captured alone. Favorable conditions for subsequent attacks against the enemy in Pomerania and Silesia and in the direction of Berlin were created. Decorated were 1,192 soyedineniye and units of the 1st Belorussian and 1st Ukranian Fronts, who distinguished themselves in battles between the Vistula and the Oder. Many regiments, brigades, divisions and corps received honorary designations. the Moscow sky resounded 25 times with salutes commemorating the victory of Soviet forces in the operation, which ended on 3 February 1945.

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